

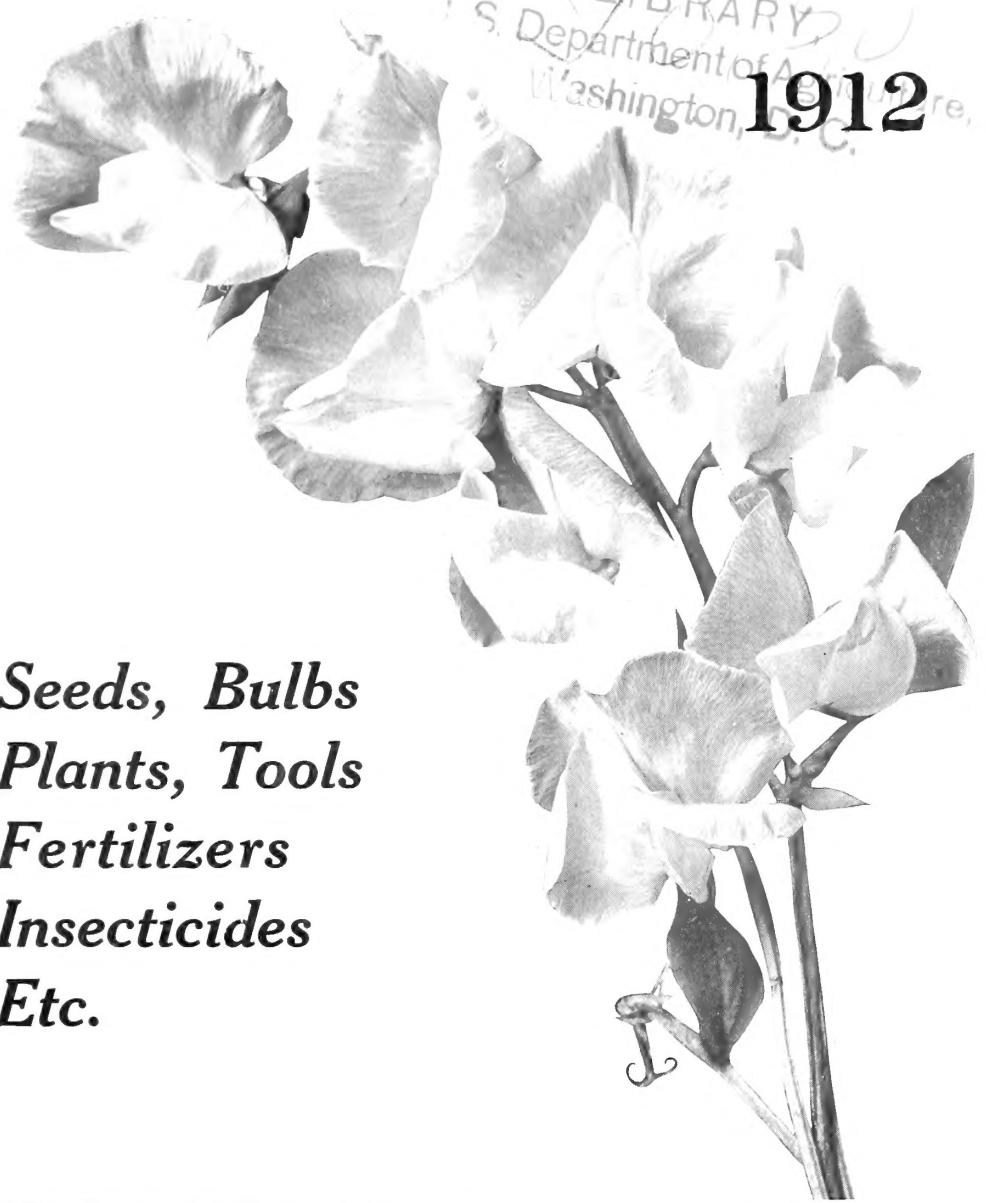
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*Seeds, Bulbs
Plants, Tools
Fertilizers
Insecticides
Etc.*

Providence Seed Company

6 EXCHANGE PLACE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



DURING the many years we have been in business it has been our invariable rule to sell only the best seeds obtainable. Our business has been built upon this principle—"Reliability the first Requisite" has been our trade-mark for years.

Many of the largest users of seeds in New England—market-gardeners, farmers, florists and private estates, are our customers. The larger portion of our seeds are grown for us on contract by special growers, in locations best suited for their development. Others are secured from strictly reliable sources, and constant effort is made to secure only the best.

We, however, give no warranty, express or implied, as to quality, description, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they must be at once returned.

EARLY ORDERS.—It is essential that customers send us their orders as soon as possible after receiving this Catalogue, and thus avoid the rush incidental to the planting season. It frequently happens that some varieties or articles are not in store when orders are received. In such cases we forward such as are ready, and the balance as soon as possible.

ORDERS FROM NEW CUSTOMERS, to insure prompt attention, must be accompanied by remittance, or by satisfactory reference to some responsible house or person; otherwise we must send by express, C. O. D.

REMITTANCES may be made by draft, P. O. money order, express money order, or cash by express or in registered letter. Postage stamps may be sent for moderate amounts.

PLANTS cannot be sent C. O. D., unless we receive a remittance on account to guarantee acceptance.

FREE DELIVERY.—We send to any part of the United States all vegetable and flower seeds quoted in this Catalogue at packet, ounce, quarter-pound, half-pound and pound rates free of expense to the purchaser, by mail or express (at our option). All heavy seeds, including peas, beans, corn, clover seed, seed grain, roots, etc., are quoted at net prices at our store. Purchasers desiring these by mail are requested to remit an additional amount sufficient to cover postage, at the rate of 8 cts. per pound or 15 cts. per quart. Particular attention is invited to this, as, when omitted, the cost of postage will be deducted from the amount received.

BAGS are charged for at cost, as follows:— $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel and $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel at 10 cts. each; 1-bushel at 15 cts. each; 2-bushel at 20 cts. each. If returned within 60 days, in good condition, free of expense, the price will be refunded.

OUR ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bulbs, for Fall Planting, will be issued in September and mailed to our customers. We import these Bulbs from some of the oldest and most reliable growers in France and Holland, and customers entrusting us with their orders will find them equal to those sold by any reputable house.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.—After several years of earnest labor, we are now recognized as one of the foremost dealers in Poultry Supplies in New England. We would be pleased to mail a copy of our Poultry Supply Catalogue for the asking.

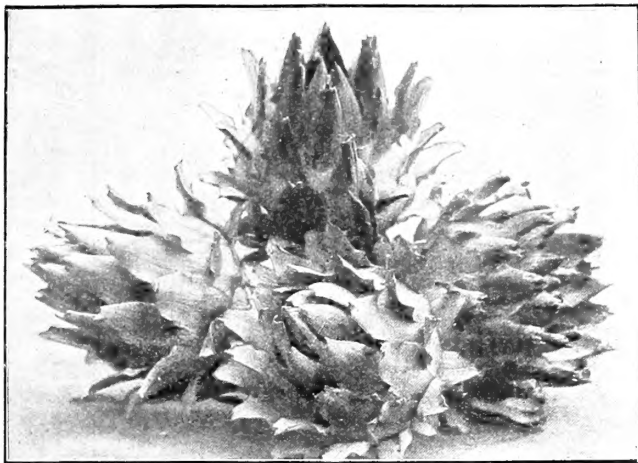
PROVIDENCE SEED CO.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE

The seed can be sown in April, in a good soil, in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, and about one inch deep. Protect the plants from freezing during the Winter, and the following Spring separate and transplant, setting them 3 feet apart in moist soil. Upon the approach of cold weather the stems and leaves should be cut away and the bed covered so as to prevent freezing. The plant is perennial, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with numerous branches. Artichokes can also be cultivated as annuals by sowing seeds in hotbed in February, and producing strong, vigorous plants, which should be transplanted into moist, rich soil in May. Just before the flower is ready to open, the head is in condition to cook.

Large Globe, or Paris. The best. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c.

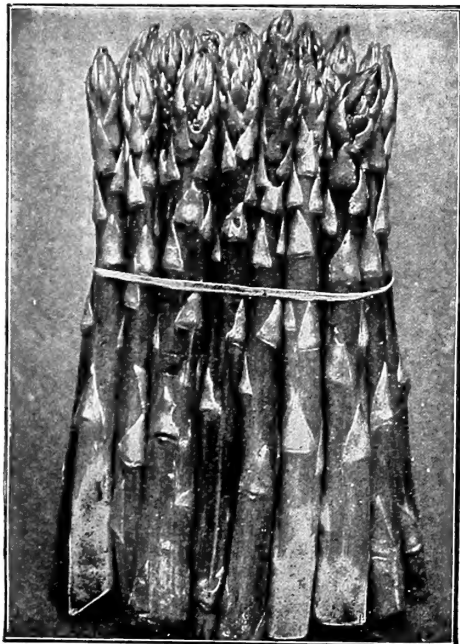


Large Globe Artichoke

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

II by mail, add 10c. per quart to cover postage.

A species of Sunflower (*Helianthus Tuberosus*). A tuber that thrives well upon light, dry soil, and is cultivated for feeding to sheep and swine, the tops also being sometimes cut and cured as a dry fodder. The tubers are also used for pickles. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.00.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Asparagus roots may be purchased in the Spring or may be grown from seed sown in April or May, in good soil, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. The permanent bed should be made very rich with well-rotted manure, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly 2 feet. The Asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are to be transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, leaving about 18 inches between the plants in the row. Lay the roots flat in trenches, spreading them well, and using care to have all the crowns placed in the same direction, to keep the roots from running together. Cover lightly at first, gradually filling the trenches as the plants begin to start; the crowns of the roots should be about 6 inches below the level of the bed. Avoid location near trees, particularly large trees, or their roots will soon take possession of the ground. All difference in varieties of Asparagus is probably the result of care in selection and natural adaptation of soils.

Conover's Colossal. Large and prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Palmetto. Earlier than other sorts and less subject to blight. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. Strong two-year-old plants. Per 100 75c., 1000 \$6.00; if by mail, add 40c. per 100. Special quotations will be given for roots in large quantities.

BEANS

DWARF, or BUSH

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will plant one acre.

If by mail, add 15c. per quart to cover postage.

Plant in rows 2 or 3 feet apart, dropping the Beans 3 inches apart and covering 2 inches. They thrive upon light soils, which should be carefully prepared and manured lightly. Being tender, they should not be planted until frosts are past, as warm soil is needed for their germination. For succession, make plantings every two weeks until September.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

Bountiful. Extra-early; very prolific; flat green pods, tender and stringless. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Burpee's Stringless Green-pod. Very early, stringless, round and of excellent quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

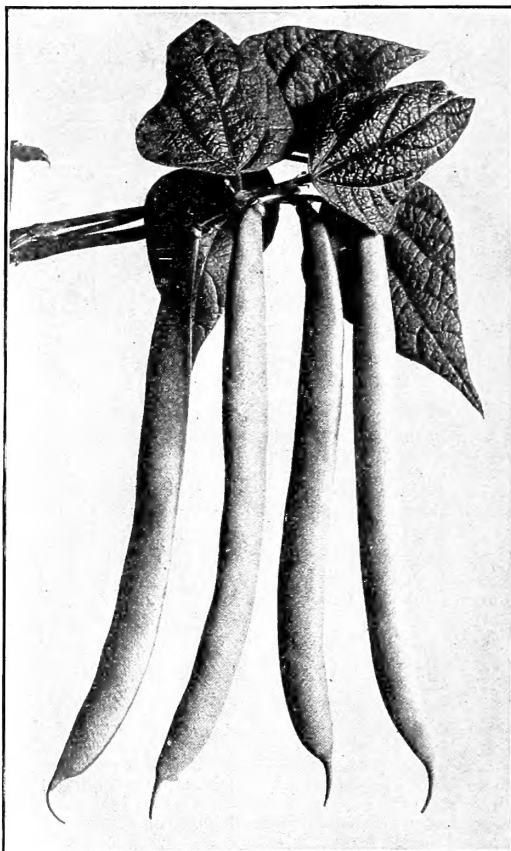
Black Valentine. Very early. Pods long, round and solid. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Dwarf Horticultural. A shell Bean of excellent quality. Medium early. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Lima, Burpee's Dwarf. A true bush form of the Large Lima Bean, growing 18 to 20 inches high. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Lima, Dreer's Dwarf. Not quite so large as the Burpee Lima, but the beans are thicker, sweeter, grow closer together in the pods, and are more tender and succulent. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Lima, Henderson's Dwarf. A dwarf strain of the Sieva, growing to a height of about 18 inches. Very productive; quality excellent. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.



Black Valentine Bean

Long Six-Weeks. Early; flat pods; good quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Low's Champion. Excellent either as a string or shell Bean. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Mohawk. Early; quite hardy and of good quality; pods flat. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Refugee. A late sort with round pods; very productive, and of good quality. Used for pickling. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Valentine. Early; pods round; flavor good. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

English Broad Windsor. Best sort for general use. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Black Wax. Early; very tender, and of good quality; pods round, yellow. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Currie's Rust-proof. Pods long, flat, straight and of a waxy white color. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

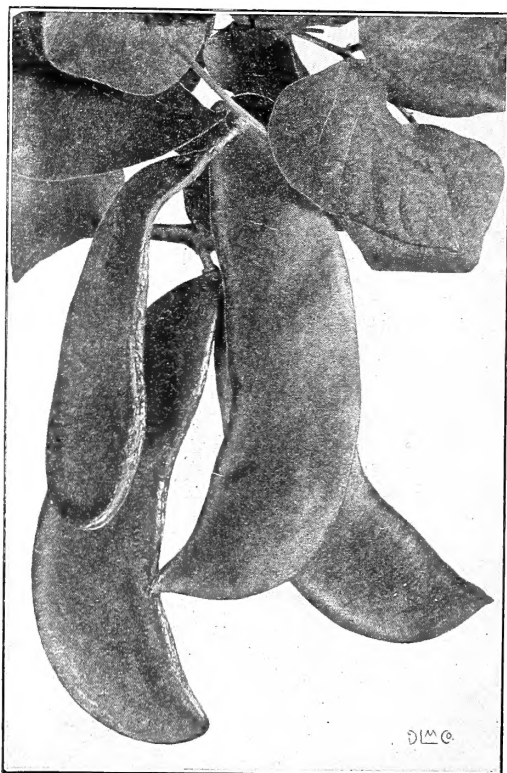
Davis Kidney Wax. Plant vigorous and of compact, upright growth, with pods extra long, straight, oval, of a clear waxy white color, often 7 to 8 inches in length, and when fit for use quite stringless. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Golden-eyed Wax. Pods long, straight, flat, moderately fleshy, but not entirely stringless. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Golden Wax. Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive; pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Round-pod Kidney Wax. Similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with round pods. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Vines vigorous and productive; pods long, wax-like, of good quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.



Burpee's Bush Lima Bean

BEANS—Continued**POLE, or RUNNING**

One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills; other varieties about 200 hills.

If by mail, add 15c. per quart to cover postage.

The planting of the various sorts of Pole Beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts. The Limas and Sievas, being very tender, will do better if not planted in the open ground before the last of May. Plant in hills about 3 feet apart and 1 to 2 inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center. Manure liberally in the hill with well-composted fertilizer. Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Many cultivators consider it best, in planting Limas and other flat Beans, to place the eye down, claiming that in this way they will germinate more quickly.

Golden Cluster Wax. Pods a beautiful golden yellow, from 6 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters of four to six. Quality excellent. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Horticultural. Used as a string Bean, a shell Bean, also for baking. Pods short, broad and streaked with bright red. Of best quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

King Horticultural (Worcester). Beans and pods much larger than the ordinary Horticultural, and more brilliantly colored. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00.

Lazy Wife. Pods long, stringless, and of rich buttery flavor. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00.

Lima, Dreer's Improved (Challenger). A variety with short, straight, broad pods. Quality excellent. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Lima, King of the Garden. Very large pods. Vigorous and productive. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Old Homestead (Improved Kentucky Wonder). Excellent; very productive. Pods a silvery green color, of large size and entirely stringless. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00.

Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber with bright scarlet flowers. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Sieva, or Small Lima. Earlier than the large Lima, with pods and Beans much smaller. Quality very good. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

White Runner. Large white flowers; often planted with the scarlet variety. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

BEET

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds for an acre.

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited to the cultivation of the various Beets. The Mangels and Sugar Beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table Beets, sow the seed as early as the ground is in condition to work; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for Winter Beets, during the first two weeks in June. Sow in drills, 12 to 15 inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left 4 or 5 inches apart, while the Mangels and Sugar Beets should stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the row.

Crimson Globe. A second-early variety, somewhat oblong in shape, with smooth skin and very dark flesh. Good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Crosby's Egyptian. This variety is as early as the original Egyptian, but by careful selection has been made thicker and of better quality. For early use, either for market or for family gardens, this variety easily takes the lead. It is very popular among market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.

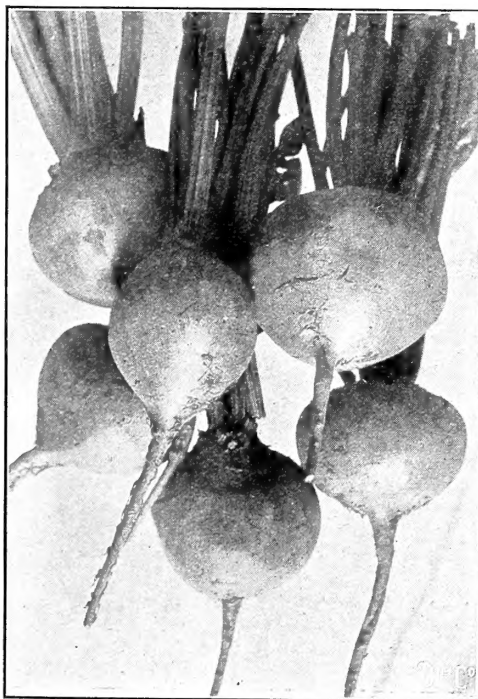
Detroit Dark Red Turnip. An excellent Beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and upright; roots turnip-shaped with small tap-root. Color of skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red. Quality is of the best; sweet and tender. One of the best varieties for the market gardener and the home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Dewing's Early. Of deep red color, smooth and of fine form. One of the leading varieties both for market and for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Early Eclipse. Very early; dark red color; small top, and free from fibrous roots; will grow without thinning the plants. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. Seed grown from originator's choice stock. This variety is thoroughly fixed and uniform in type. The flesh is deep blood-red in color, and exceedingly sweet and tender. It is round, smooth, of good market size, and does not grow over-large. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Swiss Chard, or Silver Sea Kale Beet. The leaves are used as greens in same manner as Spinach and the stems and midribs are often cooked and served as Asparagus. Plants should be thinned to about one foot apart in the row. They continue growing until frost, furnishing a supply of the most delicious greens the entire season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.



Crimson Globe Beet

BEETS GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Sow in April or May, using 8 to 12 pounds to the acre.

Lane's White Sugar. One of the best for feeding stock; very sweet. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Mangel-Wurzel Long Red, or Nor-biton Giant. A mammoth long red variety, enormously productive, and keeps well; good for deep soils. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Mangel-Wurzel, Yellow Globe. Does better on shallow soils than the long varieties, and is more easily pulled. An excellent keeper. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Mangel-Wurzel, Golden Tankard. Flesh a deep, rich yellow; very sweet and nutritious. In shape a little shorter than the Giant, but thicker. A very heavy cropper. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



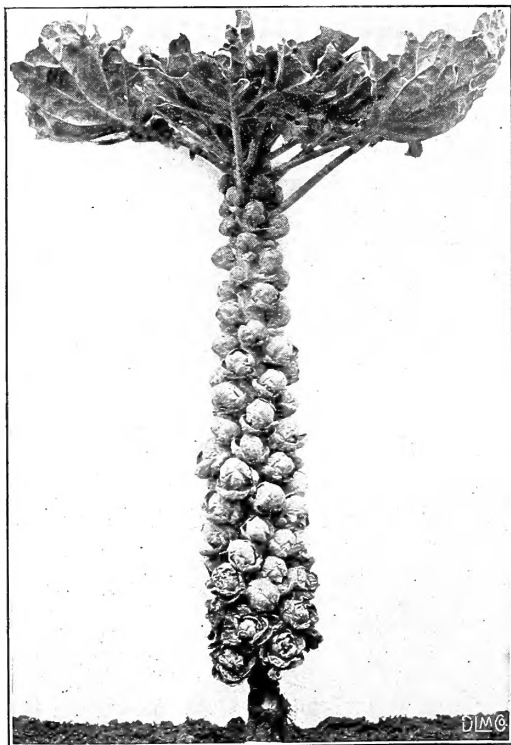
White Cape Broccoli

Early Purple Cape. A variety having greenish purple heads. Good flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

BROCCOLI

This plant is very closely allied to the Cauliflower, the variation being very slight. It is generally considered rather more hardy, however. In growing Broccoli, a seed-bed should be prepared, and the seed sown in May. The plants will be ready to transplant late in June, or early in July, and should be set in very rich, mellow ground, in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. In cool, moist Fall weather it thrives well.



Brussels Sprouts

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The seeds should be sown about the middle of May, in a seed-bed, and the plants afterward set in rows 2 feet or more apart, and cultivated like Cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in Autumn, after the early frosts.

Dwarf Improved French. Compact heads of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Tall Improved. Very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

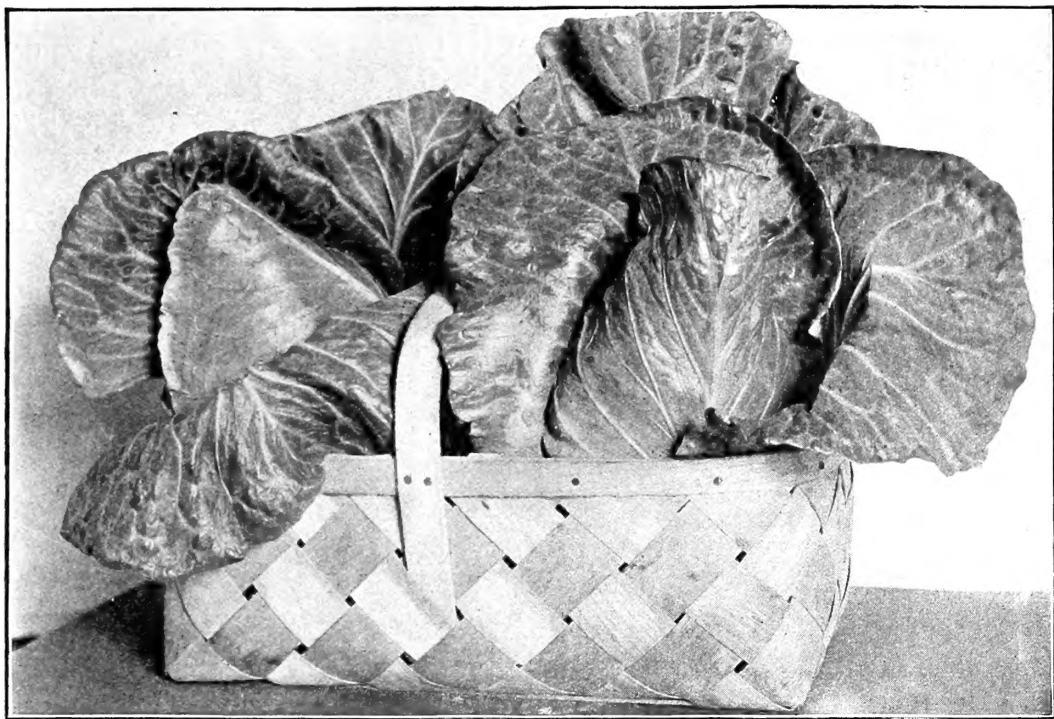
CHERVIL

Fine Curled. The best variety. Cultivate same as Parsley. The tops are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

CHICORY

Large-Rooted Madgeburg. Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate same as for Carrots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Witloof, or French Endive. Plant in May or June in drills. Thin to 6 inches apart. Early in the Fall the roots should be removed, the tops cut off to within an inch and a half of the neck, the roots made of uniform length of 8 to 10 inches. They should then be planted in trenches somewhat below the level of the ground. Trenches should be filled with light soil or, if a quick growth is desired, should be covered with horse manure several inches deep. In about four weeks the leaves will be ready for use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed produces about 3,000 plants.

Early varieties are grown from seed sown in hotbeds in February or March, only moderate bottom heat being required. Transplant into other frames, without much, if any, bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf. In April, or as soon as the ground can be easily worked, set out in rows 3 feet apart, and about 18 inches between the plants. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with cultivator and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground. For a Fall crop, sow in the open ground in May, in hills the proper distance apart, using a liberal quantity of manure in the hill, besides that which is plowed in; thin out to one good plant in each hill. In the same way crops may be grown to lay in for the Winter use, planting seed as late as July 1. Seeds can also be sown in shallow drills, and, when the plants are large enough, can be transplanted, setting the plants in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. If the young plants are troubled with the Cabbage fly, sprinkle them with tobacco dust, slug shot or wood ashes, while the dew is on them. To keep off the Cabbage worm, sprinkle with slug shot.

All Seasons. An early Drumhead, sure-heading, solid variety. Desirable for early or Fall use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Charleston Wakefield. Grows to a much larger size than the Jersey Wakefield. Very productive and a good shipping variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Danish Ball-Head, or Hollander. A very solid, hard-heading heavy variety; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Early Jersey Wakefield. A standard early variety; of medium size; in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, will winter in coldframes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger and more globe-shaped; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Early York. A well-known variety; of small size; shape, roundish oval. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Fottler's Brunswick. Introduced many years ago. A general favorite throughout the country; the earliest Drumhead of large size; small stems; sure to head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Marblehead Mammoth. The largest variety of Drumhead known; needs to be set 4 feet apart each way; often grows to weigh 60 pounds per head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety of Drumhead, much used in the South and West. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Red Drumhead. For solidity, deep red color, certainty of heading, and dwarf habit of growth, this has no equal. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Savoy, Drumhead Curled. Rather large and finely curled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Succession. A second-early sort, with large, solid heads. Valuable also for a late crop. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Warren's Stone-Mason. An improvement on the old strain of Stone-Mason; a strictly reliable variety, rounder in shape and very solid. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Winnigstadt. A sugar-loaf variety, some three weeks later than the earlier sorts; grows to good size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Surehead. Best main crop Cabbage for market or home use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CARROT

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three pounds will sow an acre.

A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is the best, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about 14 inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants, when large enough, so as to stand about 3 or 4 inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time accordingly as an early or late crop is wanted.

Chantenay Half-Long Stump-Rooted. Flesh is orange becoming yellow in the center, but with no distinct core. Fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Danvers Half-Long. The best variety for general crop; is of rich color, and a good keeper; yields largely, and is easily harvested. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Forcing. A small round variety, used only for early forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Horn. A medium-sized root, half-long fine color, much used for cooking; grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Guerande, or Oxheart. More oval in form than Early Scarlet Horn, and larger. Fine grain; deep orange color; excellent sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

St. Valery. Grows from 10 to 12 inches long. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot

Large White Belgian. Grown extensively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Long Orange. A large, long-rooted variety, much used for main crop; yields large crops. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Sow in hotbed April or May for early crop; transplant in May or June in rows three to four feet apart in row. Sow in June for late crop in hills or bed, cover seed about one-half inch; when heads are formed tie leaves up over head to blanch; deep soil is wanted for success.

Early Dwarf Erfurt, Extra Selected. One of the popular varieties used in this section for the market garden.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Plants are compact with few narrow, upright leaves, making it especially valuable for close planting and large yields. Heads are extra large size, pure white, averaging 8 to 9 in. in diameter. Market gardeners will find this variety runs very even in size. Pkt. 20c., oz. \$2.00.

Early Snowball, Henderson's. Its dwarf habit and short outside leaves allow it being planted very close together. An extremely early variety producing magnificent white heads of finest quality. For market gardeners' use it is one of the most profitable. Excellent for family use. Pkt. 20c., oz. \$2.00.

CHIVES

Chives are used for salads and for soups. Being milder than Onions, they are preferred by many. They thrive in any good soil and can be produced by division of the clumps. Plants (clumps), each 15c. (by mail, 25c.).



Chives

CRESS

Used for salads and for garnishings.

Curled, or Pepper Grass. The sort most generally grown. Seeds should be sown in April in rows a foot apart. Successive sowings should be made every two weeks, as it runs quickly to seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Water. Hardy perennial aquatic plant, growing in water along margins of streams. Is easily introduced by setting roots, or by sowing seeds about Midsummer, in beds prepared at edge of slow running water. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Celery, Henderson's White Plume

CELERY

One ounce will produce about 4,000 plants.

The proper time to sow is early in April, transplanting about the first of June. Set in rows 3 feet apart, and about 12 inches between plants in the row. Some gardeners trim off the tops a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky. Keep down all weeds, and, as Fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched is ready for use. For Winter use it is usually placed in frames and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars. Comparatively few soils are suited to Celery culture. Rich, mellow soils of a sandy nature are best, while soils that settle and become hard after rain are unsuitable. The seed, being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth firmly pressed down upon it.

Boston Market. The dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequaled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

Giant Pascal. Of a fine, nutty flavor, entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about 2 feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp. It bleaches with but slight earthing-up and very quickly. A valuable variety, for both second-early and Midwinter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.

Henderson's White Plume. The stalks and portion of inner leaves and hearts are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp and of pleasing nutty flavor, while its white feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.

Paris Golden Yellow (Self-blanching). This Celery has become a standard variety. Its fine dwarf form, rapid growth, extreme earliness, superior flavor and keeping qualities, rich golden color and slight trouble in blanching, all recommend it. It has shown no signs of blight or rust where all others were more or less affected. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$12.00.

Winter Queen. Grows a very thick, solid and heavy stalk, and has a large heart; compact grower. Pky 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.

CELERIAC

Turnip-Rooted Celery

A variety of Celery with roots of Turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary Celery, but may be set closer—about 18 inches by 6 inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in Winter in the same way as other Celery. It is eaten as a salad, the roots being boiled and sliced and used with vinegar.

Erfurt Giant. The best sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.



Celeriac

CORN, Sweet or Sugar

One quart will plant about 200 hills; ten quarts to the acre.

Plant in any good soil, in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way, covering early plantings one inch, and later plantings $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. For early use, plant about the middle of May, and follow with successive plantings till July. Use manure plowed in, or in the hill, or both.

If by mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.

FIRST EARLY

Early Cory. One of the earliest varieties. Profitable for market. Eight-rowed. Fair quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Golden Bantam. Early; sweet and tender. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Metropolitan. One of the largest and sweetest very early sorts. Ears ten to twelve-rowed. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Peep-o'-Day. The earliest variety; very sweet and of delicate flavor. Ears twelve-rowed, averaging 6 inches in length; stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing from two to four ears each. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

White Cory. Similar to Early Cory, except that the kernels are white. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Quincy Market. Nearly as early as Cory, but larger and much sweeter; twelve rowed. Of excellent quality; valuable for the family garden as well as for market. It is ready for the table a little in advance of Early Crosby, and is often sold in the markets as Crosby, a variety which in a green state it strongly resembles. A strictly reliable variety and one which it is a pleasure to recommend. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

MEDIUM EARLY CORN

Early Crosby. We offer the true Josiah Crosby stock only. Very dwarf, with ears set very low; ears twelve to sixteen-rowed, of good size with white kernels. Sweet and of excellent flavor. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Potter's Excelsior (Squantum). Medium late, grows to good height, and yields numerous ears; sweetest Corn in list; twelve-rowed ears of moderate size, requires liberal seeding, as it is delicate as to germinating. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

GENERAL CROP

Black Mexican. Ears of a bluish black color when dry, but when in a green state the color is not so prominent; an extremely sweet variety; ears eight-rowed. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Bearsfoot. A late variety of extraordinary sweetness; large ears; very desirable for market. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c.

Country Gentleman. Cob small; kernels deep, sweet and delicate. Medium early and productive, averaging three ears to the stalk. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

Stowell's Evergreen. One of the latest and tallest growing sorts; large ears, twelve to sixteen-rowed, with very deep kernels; sweet, and remains long in a green state. The stalks are valuable for fodder, as they are rich in sugar. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c.

FIELD ENSILAGE or FODDER CORN

Early Canada. Very early, ears medium size, usually ripens in August. Ripens well in the Northern States; a popular New England variety. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

Leaming Improved. More universally used than any other Corn for ensilage. Ears are large with deep grain, deep orange color, and small cob. Stalks are medium size and tall. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$1.50.

Longfellow. Very largely grown in New England; is eight-rowed, yellow kernel, and good size. Cob is quite small and ears are from ten to fifteen inches long. Ripens excellently in Rhode Island. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

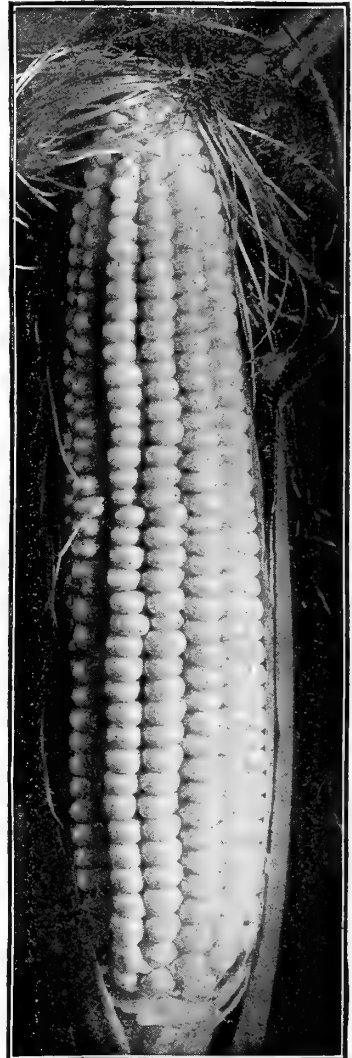
Red Cob Ensilage. A very strong grower, highly recommended for ensilage; yields enormous crops. Bus. \$1.75.

Rhode Island White Cap. Well-known variety. Early, prolific; from this is made the celebrated Rhode Island white meal. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

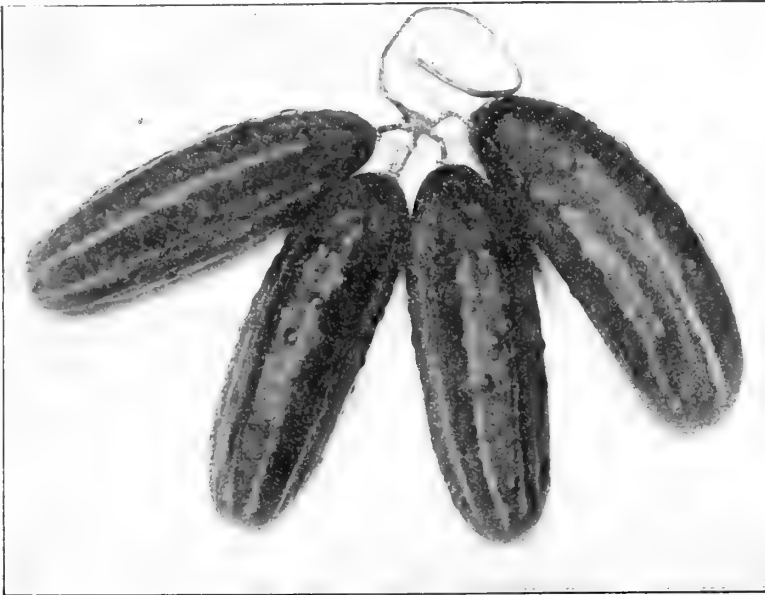
CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in the Spring, in rows a foot or more apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. Large-seeded. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Metropolitan Corn.



Arlington Extra White-Spined Cucumber

CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; one to two pounds to the acre.

To obtain early Cucumbers, and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seeds about the first of May in frames, without much bottom heat. Small sods turned over may be placed close together in the frames, and upon these the seeds may be planted; or small pots may be plunged into the soil in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground. Set without disturbing the plants, each piece of sod into hills made 3 or 4 feet apart each way. When the plants have become well started, thin out, leaving four of the strongest in each hill. Pick all Cucumbers when large enough for use, whether needed or not, for if left on the vine to ripen they will cease to be productive. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. Use dry plaster or an infusion of powdered white hellebore in water, to destroy the striped bug. For pickles, plant during the last two weeks in June.

Arlington Extra White-spined. A strain of white-spined which has been improved through many years of careful selection, with a view to use for forcing in hothouses and frames. Our stock produces very handsome dark-colored Cucumbers, which excel in crispness and flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$6.00.

Boston Pickling. Yields large crops, and makes the best short, straight, dark green pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Cool and Crisp. Early and prolific, continuing to produce during the entire season. Quality excellent and specially valuable for pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Davis Perfect. Of excellent quality, long, slim, symmetrical, and of dark, rich green color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Early Cluster. Grows in clusters; bluish green in color; an early sort, of medium size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Early Frame, or Short Green. An early sort; short, about 5 inches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Early Russian. The earliest variety, but 3 or 4 inches long. Its best quality is its earliness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Everbearing. Small and productive. Excellent for pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

West India Gherkin. Small oval-shaped, for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Improved White-spined. Variety generally used for open-air culture; medium length; dark green color; crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Japanese Climbing Green. An early prolific variety, highly recommended by some. Fruit thick, tender and of delicate flavor, with white flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Long Green. A popular long variety for pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Lemon Cucumber, or Garden Lemon. Fruit nearly round with yellow and green markings. Tender and of sweet flavor. Resembles a lemon in appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

ENGLISH FRAME or FORCING CUCUMBERS

The following are the best varieties of these well-known Cucumbers, which bear fruit measuring from twenty to thirty inches:

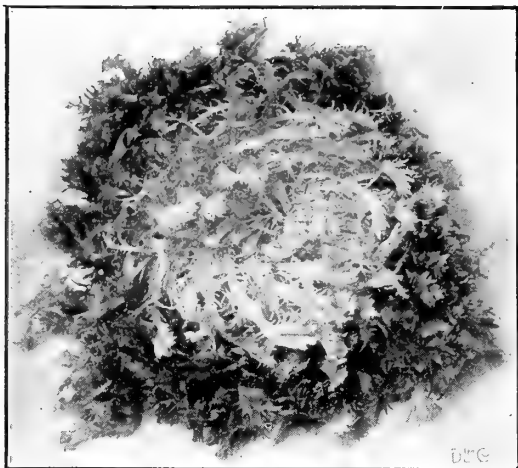
Duke of Edinburgh; Rollisson's Telegraph; Triumph. Each, per pkt. 25c.

DANDELION

*One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill;
two pounds will sow an acre.*

Extensively used as early Spring greens, and considered very healthful. Sow seed in May or June, in any good soil, in drills 15 in. apart, upon beds made smooth with the rake. Cover very lightly, and press the earth firmly upon the seed. Cultivate during the Summer to keep down the weeds. Cover with litter upon the approach of severe weather, and remove the covering early in Spring.

Thick-leaved French. The best variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$5.00.



Endive

ENDIVE, or CHICORY

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For early use, sow in April or May; but, as it is mostly used quite late in Autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July.

Any good soil will suit Endive, and it does not require much manure. When large enough, transplant into rows 15 inches apart, setting the plants 8 or 10 inches apart. As it is not much used, except as a salad, it needs to be thoroughly blanched. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top, in a few weeks it will be ready for use.

It can be blanched more quickly and thoroughly by placing boards so as to exclude the light from it.

Green Curled. One of the best varieties; nicely curled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). A looser growing sort, sometimes used in soup. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Witloof. See Chicory.

EGG-PLANT

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Egg-plants require a light, warm soil, and, being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in a hotbed about the first of April, with a good steady bottom-heat, and delay planting out until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70°. Set 2 to 3 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if soil is very fertile; delicious when properly cooked.

Black Beauty. Very early and as large as New York Oval. Rich purplish black color. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Early Long Purple. An early variety, of longer shape than any other; color deep purple, some lighter, with occasional stripes of yellowish white. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

New York Improved Oval Purple. The best sort for general culture, and the leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

KALE, or BORECOLE

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill.

For Fall use sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as for Cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. There are many varieties and all are good—more delicate than Cabbage, when boiled, the quality being improved after a light frost. They should receive more general attention.

Dwarf Green-curled Scotch. Very dwarf, with numerous leaves which are long, deep green in color and very much curled. An excellent variety for Spring sowing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Tall Curled. Similar to Dwarf Curled, but more vigorous. Greatly relished by poultry. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Winter, or German Greens (Sprouts). Should be sown in August or early in September, in rows a foot apart, and treated the same as Spinach. It makes excellent Spring greens. We offer a very choice strain. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

KOHLRABI

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill.

Sow in May or June, in rows about 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to about 12 inches apart in the row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate fertilizing, is all that is required for growing Kohlrabi. Use the hoe frequently to keep down weeds. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between Turnip and Cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem just above the ground is fit to use when about half grown; when mature it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like Turnips. An excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden.

Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand; greenish white outside, with clear white flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Early Purple Vienna. Does not vary from the Early White, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LEEK

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well-composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. Land that has borne an early crop of Peas, Cabbages, etc., may thus be made use of for a second crop; but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows 15 inches apart, with 6 inches between the plants. Later in the season, draw earth up around the plants to blanch them.

Large Flag. Leaves dark green, broad and thick; remains a long time in good condition; it is also best for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.



New York Improved Egg-plant



Paris White Cos Lettuce

LETTUCE

One ounce will produce about 4,000 plants.

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure, and abundant moisture. With these conditions its growth is vigorous and rapid, and, to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Seed may be sown in a frame in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows about 18 inches apart, having 8 or 10 inches space between plants. For successive crops, sow every two weeks up to August.

Forcing Tennisball, White Seeded. Selected stock. This Lettuce is especially adapted for growing in greenhouses and hotbeds. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Tennisball, White Seeded. Very early and tender. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Black Seeded Tennisball. Excellent for Spring crops. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Boston Curled. A very popular market variety. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

All the Year Round. An excellent Summer Lettuce. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's New York. Large and solid heads; tender, and of excellent flavor. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Hanson. Large variety; crisp and tender; stands Summer heat well. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Early Curled Silesia. An early variety of very strong growth. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Black Seeded Simpson. An improved variety of the ordinary Curled Simpson. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Grand Rapids. Large, tender, one of the best for early forcing. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Iceberg. Large, solid heads, very handsome, tender and crisp. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Paris White Cos. An upright variety, with long narrow leaves; requires tying up to blanch. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

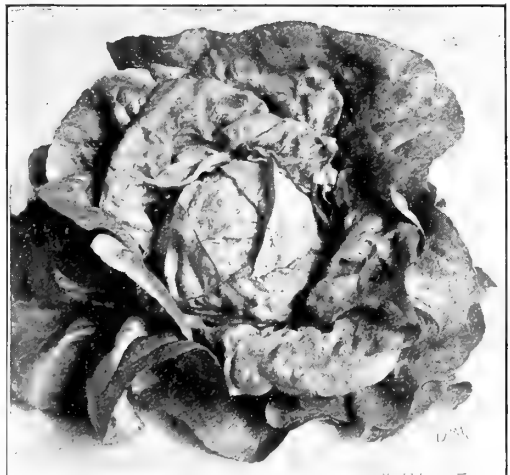
Tomhannock. Leaves almost white, crisp and tender; edges of the outer leaves reddish bronze; very handsome. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Big Boston. Similar to Boston Market; heads twice as large. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

May King. Extra large, round, solid heads, light green outside, with clear yellow heart; very tender and fine flavor. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Sensation. Good for either forcing under glass, or growing out of doors; solid head; large size. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Trianon. Of upright growth, with long, narrow leaves, which form close heads. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



Black Seeded Tennisball Lettuce

WATERMELON

One ounce will plant about 30 hills; four pounds will plant an acre.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light, sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about 8 feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well-composted manure; press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for Cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in same manner as for Cucumbers.

Citron, for Preserving. Is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Cuban Queen. One of the very best varieties, of round shape, and of largest size; flesh bright red, very crisp, delicate and sweet; an early and most reliable sort; color green, with indistinct stripes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Ice Cream. Medium size; nearly round; of pale green color; white seed; thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor and very sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. Of fine flavor and very sweet. A vigorous grower. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid Melon, sweet and crisp; a safe variety for northern growing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

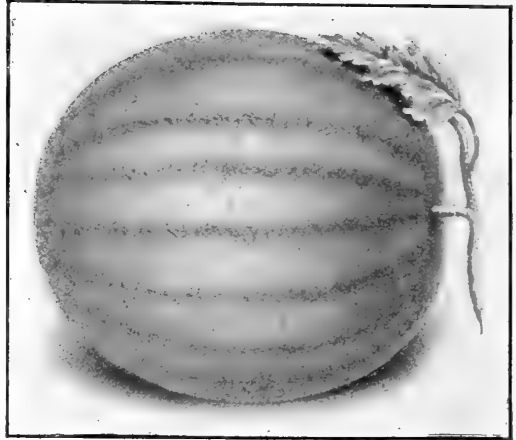
Phinney's Early. A very early variety, of medium size; red-fleshed, with light-colored seeds; quite hardy and very productive; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Cole's Early. An extra early variety; almost sure to ripen in this vicinity. Oval in shape and flesh excellent in flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Dark Icing. Very solid, rind thin, and highly prized as a shipper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon



Dark Icing Watermelon

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant about 60 hills; two pounds will plant an acre.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for Watermelons, except that the hills should stand nearer together; 6 feet each way is the proper distance.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Arlington Nutmeg. A popular variety; flesh yellowish green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Extra Early Hackensack. A good and very reliable sort; much in demand by market gardeners to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape; deeply ribbed; roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored; quite early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Long Island Beauty. Flesh green; quality excellent; early and deeply netted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Button. Very early; netted, of small round size; flesh light green. Has small button at blossom end. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Rocky Ford. A selection from Netted Gem. Extensively grown in Colorado and shipped to various eastern points. Size small to medium; nutmeg shape, pale green, and finely netted; flesh green, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

White Japan. One of the smallest varieties, of a pale greenish-white color. It is both early and prolific, and its flavor and sweetness are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Bay View. Very prolific and of good size; oblong; green flesh. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

RED OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Banquet. Salmon-fleshed, medium-sized, flat at both ends, beautifully netted. Excellent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Emerald Gem. A Melon of rare merit, and very popular. Few Melons can compare with it for excellence of flavor. Orange flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Miller's Cream (Improved Osage). Medium-sized; oval, slightly ribbed, dark green, somewhat netted; flesh salmon color, very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose. Nearly oval, slightly ribbed, netted; flesh thick and orange color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

MUSTARD

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

Cultivated to use as greens; often used mixed with Cress. Sow in any ordinary soil in rows a foot apart, using plenty of seed. Successive sowings may be made from April to July; or, at any time during cold weather, it can be easily grown in frames.

White, or Yellow. Used largely for salads. The seed is used to mix with pickles, in preserving cider, etc. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

MUSHROOM

One pound English spawn will spawn about 6 square feet.

Price per brick, 15c.

If ordered by mail, add 10c. per brick for postage.

Mushrooms may be grown in a great variety of situations—a dark room, cellar, stable or elsewhere. Any place in which an even temperature of about 50° or 60° can be kept, is suitable. For materials for the bed, use fresh horse manure, free from straw or chips, and good loamy soil. Some growers use the manure unmixed with loam, after first having well fermented it by alternately piling up and mixing for a few weeks; but it is undoubtedly better not to allow the manure to heat much before forming the bed. Use one-fourth to one-third loam; the rest manure. Mix very thoroughly and upon a dry, firm bottom make the bed of this mixture, about four feet wide, and of any desired length. Build it up evenly, pressing it down very firmly, and leave it about a foot high. It will shortly begin to heat. Use a thermometer to thrust into the bed, and note the temperature. When the heat has



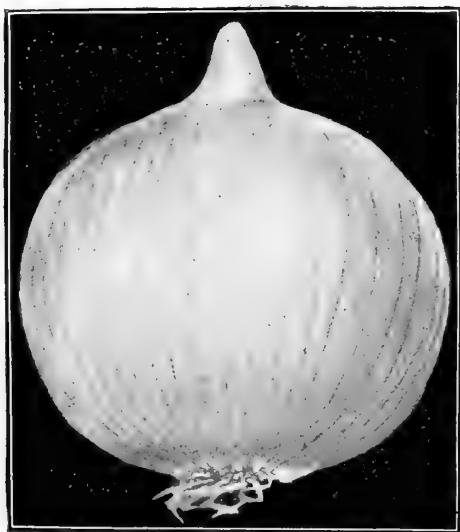
Mustard

partially subsided, leaving a temperature of 70° to 80°, put in the spawn. Pieces from the size of walnuts to that of eggs are placed in the bed about a foot apart, deep enough to cover them well, and the manure is pressed down. Let it remain thus ten or twelve days; then cover with two inches of fresh loam, and make this moderately firm. The bed is finished by covering all with 4 or 5 inches of straw or other litter. Watering is not necessary, unless the surface of the bed gets very dry; in this event, moisten freely with water at a temperature of about 80°. In gathering the crop do not cut, but twist them off carefully, filling up the holes with loam to keep insects from the roots. In six or eight weeks from spawning the beds, Mushrooms should appear.

ONION

An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; four to five pounds to the acre.

Select a clean, rich piece of land, upon which Onions were grown the previous year, if possible. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure, and plough 6 or 7 inches deep as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine even surface. Sow about four pounds of seed per acre, in drills a foot apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed-drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth firmly upon the seed, particularly if the soil is very dry. Sow as early as possible. A few days' delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thickly together, they need not be thinned out much, if any, as Onions will crowd each other, and find room to grow. *Never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants.* The weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel-hoe between the rows and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down, and the Onions well formed, they may be pulled, and left on the ground for a fortnight or longer to dry (unless the weather be unfavorable), turning them occasionally with a wooden rake.



Onion Southport White Globe

Early Large Red. Very fine early sort; handsome shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Red Globe. One of the earliest red Onions; very mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

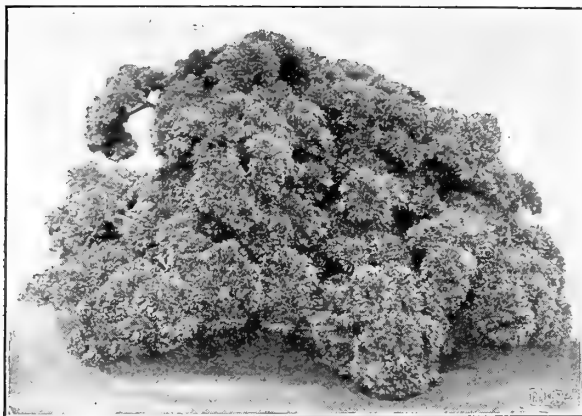
Large Red Wethersfield. More flat in shape, and larger than Early Red Globe; later and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Prizetaker. A globe-shaped variety of delicate straw color, growing to a very large size. It ripens up hard and firm, the flesh being pure white, fine grained and of mild, delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Southport White Globe. Quality similar to the White Portugal, but of globe shape, and rather larger, also later. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild-flavored; does not keep so well as the yellow and red varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Extra Stock. The variety most extensively grown around Boston, and in many other sections; an early round variety, with very small neck; ripens early, and very uniformly; yields large crops, and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if wanted early, no time should be lost by delaying the sowing. Make the rows 12 to 14 inches apart. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart, or transplant at this distance. Can be sown in hotbeds in February, or later in open ground. Late in Autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals Parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil will suit for growing this plant.

Champion Moss Curled. A most elegantly curled variety; rather dwarf, and of the richest green; very ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

New Fern-Leaved. Exquisite in form, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden, also for table decorations. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Plain-Leaved. Much used in soups, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

ONION SETS

Market Variable

If ordered by mail, add 10c. per quart to pay postage.

Plant as early in Spring as convenient to obtain early green Onions; but they may be set any time up to June 1. Set in rows a foot apart, and 3 or 4 inches between them in the row. Any good soil will suit them. When grown in quantity, high cultivation is given in order to forward the crop for an early market. They are ready for use as soon as the bulbs begin to be of fair size; those not used in a green condition will ripen early in July, and make nice Onions. Potato Onions and Top Onions are grown from bulbs only, growing in clusters, which are separated when planted.

Potato Onion Sets. Sometimes called "Hill Onions," or "Multipliers"; sure crop and early. Qt. 30c., pk. \$1.50.

Shallots. Somewhat resembling the last named sort, but smaller; much used in soups, stews, salads, etc. Qt. 30c., pk. \$1.50.

White Sets. The best for general use, mild flavor. Qt. 30c., pk. \$2.00.

Yellow Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety, otherwise as good. Qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

OKRA, or GUMBO

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

Sow in May in drills, about 2 feet apart and 2 inches deep. Thin the plants to 10 or 15 inches apart. It is of the easiest culture; ordinary soil and manuring only are required. The young pods are used in soups and stews; a plant very generally grown in the South.

Dwarf Green. More productive than the other sort, and better suited to northern cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; five to six pounds to the acre.

Sow in April, or early in May, as Parsnips require a long season to mature. Their cultivation is otherwise the same as directed for Carrots. They may be dug in the Autumn, and stored for Winter use; but if left in the ground till the following Spring, they are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

Hollow Crown, or Long White. The best variety for general use; long, smooth, and free from coarse roots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

PUMPKIN

One ounce will plant 20 hills.

Pumpkins are grown chiefly as food for stock. The usual method of planting is to scatter a few seeds at intervals in the hills when planting Indian Corn.

Connecticut Field. The common yellow Pumpkin, grown chiefly for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

Nantucket, or Negro. Small, dark warted shell. Best for pies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 60c.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to a very large size. Not valuable for cooking. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00.

Sweet, or Sugar. A small variety; fine-grained and sweet. The best for table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Pumpkin

PEAS

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; one to one and a quarter bushels per acre.

For quarts by mail, add 15c. for postage.

The cultivation of Peas requires only ordinary attention; the dwarf varieties require a rich soil and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round, smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in Spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts will do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills 2 to 3 feet apart according to the variety, and cover early sowings about two inches—late sowings should be covered 3 to 4 inches. A pint will plant about 50 feet of row. Make the drills deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom of the drill. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure; to avoid this draw in a little earth before sowing the Peas. It is better to use well-rotted compost than fresh stable manure. Successive plantings may be made up to the middle of May; if planted later in this latitude, they suffer from the heat and become mildewed. Some of the dwarf sorts yield good crops if sown about the middle of August. The taller sorts should be supported with strong brush, firmly planted along the drill, before the Peas make much vine; in field culture this is usually omitted, however.

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska (Earliest of All, or Clipper). A superior blue-seeded variety; very early, productive and of excellent quality. Extensively grown for early market. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

American Wonder, Bliss'. One of the earliest and best dwarf wrinkled Peas known. Vine vigorous and branching, growing about 9 inches high, well filled with pods containing six to eight large, sweet peas. Requires good, rich soil. Pt. 25c., qt. 45c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.60.

Premium Gem. Pods long and of a dark green color; very prolific, and one of the earliest. Quality good. Vine about 18 inches. Pt. 20c., qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50.

Gradus (Prosperity). An extra-early wrinkled Pea, of superior quality, only two or three days later than Alaska. Pods uniformly large, from 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and well filled. Pt. 30c., qt. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

Maud S. (First and Best). Very early and productive, ripening its crop very evenly. Pods of good size. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Nott's Excelsior. An early wrinkled Pea of great value, growing a little larger and more vigorous than American Wonder, with larger pods and more of them. Pt. 25c., qt. 45c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.60.

Sutton's Excelsior. An early dwarf, wrinkled Pea, with larger pods than any of its class. Peas large, tender and of a delicious quality. Pt. 30c., qt. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

Thomas Laxton. Only a day or two later than Earliest of All, with pods nearly double in size. A wrinkled marrow equally valuable for family use and market gardeners. Pt. 30c., qt. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00.

SECOND-EARLY AND LATER VARIETIES

Black-eyed Marrow. Used for a late crop; an old and popular Pea. Pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 90c.

Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

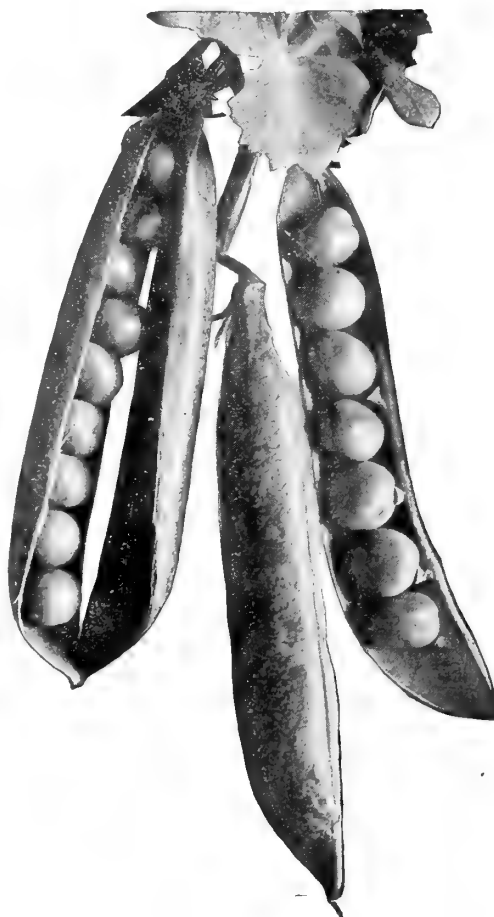
Everbearing, Bliss'. This variety has proved a favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large, well-filled pods. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50.

McLean's Advancer. A favorite green wrinkled marrow; vine 2 feet. Pods well filled; best quality. Largely used by market gardeners and canners. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

Stratagem Improved. A good variety for medium and late use. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

Telephone. A strong grower, and about 4 feet high. Bears remarkably long pods. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.

Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled; marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent. vine 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pt. 25c., qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75.



Telephone Pea

PEPPER

*One ounce will produce about
2,000 plants.*

Sow in March or April in a hothed, and transplant into open ground late in May or early in June, when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about 2 feet apart, and 15 inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth.

Bull-Nose, or Bell. Large and of mild flavor; skin quite thick; an early sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Chili. Very hot; small; red. Excellent for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

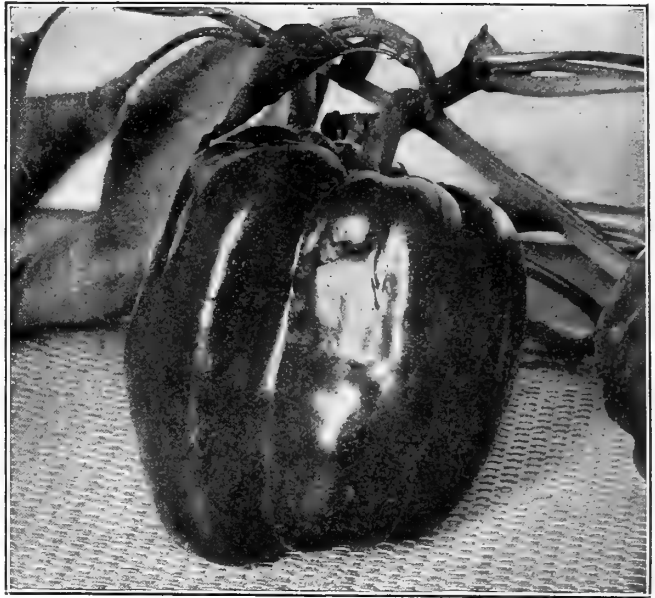
Chinese Giant. The largest of the mild red Peppers. Immensely productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Golden Dawn. A large yellow variety resembling the Bell in shape. Mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Long Red Cayenne. A small, long-shaped variety, very pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Pickling, or Squash. Grown for pickling; medium size; thick skin. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Red Cherry. Small; round. Very hot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Ruby King. Very large and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bull-Nose; sweet and mild. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

POTATOES

Eight bushels of cut tubers are sufficient to plant one acre.

Market Prices.

Any good soil will produce Potatoes. When grown upon a good sandy loam, however, their quality is usually much better than that of those produced upon heavy soils. Make furrows of good depth, 3 feet apart; scatter a liberal dressing of fertilizer along the drill, and upon this set the seed Potatoes, about 8 or 10 inches apart. One or two pieces of Potatoes, containing one or more eyes in each piece, are put in each hill. Cover a couple of inches, and when the sprouts appear, cultivate and hoe to keep the soil free and clear of weeds. As the vines increase, draw earth around them, forming a slight ridge. Use Bordeaux Mixture for blight and arsenate of lead for the Colorado beetle, or if, as is often the case, both these conditions prevail, use the two in combination. We recommend Pyrox (Bowker's) for this purpose, knowing it to be effective and we believe it will also increase the crop and improve the quality.



Irish Cobbler Potato

Beauty of Hebron. A general favorite. Pure white with flesh-colored skin.

Carman No. 3. One of the best late; large, handsome tubers.

Delaware. Tubers large, smooth and of best quality. White and yields well.

Early Rose. The standard variety for general use. Maine-grown.

Early Norther. Resembles Early Rose in shape and color. Excellent quality.

Gold Coin. Tubers oblong; skin white. Quality excellent and a large yielder.

Green Mountain. Medium early; white, round or oval, smooth-skinned.

Irish Cobbler. Cream-white color and of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, early, ripens uniformly and keeps well.

New Queen. Flesh white. Early and productive. Resembles the Beauty of Hebron.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Radishes should be grown on light, sandy loam, and, to be crisp and tender, they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any, fertilizer, is necessary. For very early use, begin sowing in frames in January and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Early in May the seed may be sown in open ground, but for such early sowing a warm, well sheltered situation should be selected; later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the Summer, using the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season. Sow broadcast in narrow beds or in drills. Many Radishes are grown to good advantage drilled in with other crops. For Winter Radishes, sow the seed about Midsummer, and keep the roots during Winter in a cool cellar, covered with earth, or in well-covered pits out of doors. Winter Radishes should be placed in cold water an hour or so before using.

Crimson Giant. Grows to a large size without becoming pithy. Excellent for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Early French Breakfast. Similar to the Early Scarlet Olive-shaped variety in form; color a handsome scarlet, with a white tip. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Long Scarlet. Short top. The standard variety of the long sorts, used either for forcing or open culture. 6 or 7 inches long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Globe. An excellent forcing variety; brilliant scarlet; fine globe-shaped, with small top. Very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

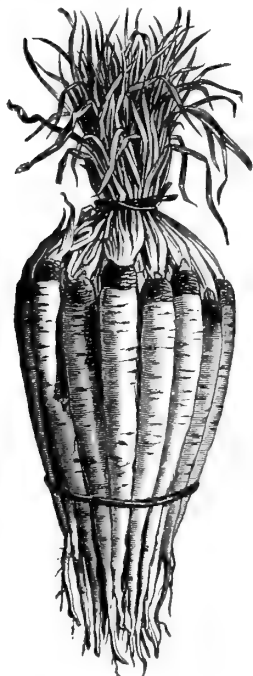
Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. One of the early sorts; much used for forcing, and suitable for early sowing in open air. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip-rooted. Very early and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip-rooted, White-tipped. Similar to the last-named sort, except the white tip of the root; a handsome Radish. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



French Breakfast Radish



Mammoth Sandwich Island
Salsify

Early White Turnip-rooted. Round; clear white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Icicle. Quick growing; clear white. Fine for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Black Winter. One of the hardest and best for Winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Round Black Winter. Similar to Long Black Winter, except in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

White Giant Stuttgart. Very early and grows to a large size. Fine quality, firm and brittle. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

If you want the
best Radish try the
French Breakfast.

RHUBARB

This plant is mostly propagated by division of the roots. The best time to set out the plants is early in the Spring, although it is sometimes done in Autumn. Make furrows of good depth, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety planted; across these furrows, at right angles, make others the same distance apart; at each intersection put three or four shovelfuls of good manure, and upon this set the plants. Any good soil will suit Rhubarb; but to obtain heavy crops, good soil well manured is indispensable. A piece of root with a single bud, or eye, is enough for each hill. Cultivate during Summer, but do not pull any stalks the first year. Late in Autumn cover each plant with a good shovelful of manure, and plough a furrow against each side of the rows; this protection will assist the earliness of the crop. In early Spring level the ground, working in the manure with a fork.

Roots. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00 (buyer paying transit).

SALSIFY

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

A most delicious vegetable. It is used stewed, boiled or fried and sometimes as a salad, sliced raw in vinegar, with salt and pepper. When cooked it has an oyster flavor. It is commonly called vegetable oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for Parsnips; and it will keep over Winter, in the ground where grown, in the same way as Parsnips,

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This variety will average nearly double the size of the White French, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, twelve to sixteen pounds will sow an acre.

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a very simple matter. It is grown both as a Spring and Summer crop. For early use, sow in August or September, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw, or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in Spring. For Summer use sow early in Spring, in the same way as above, using rather less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

Packets of any variety at 5c. each.

Long Standing. A desirable sort that does not run to seed as much as most others. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

New Zealand. A plant of a different genus, but of similar character and uses as Spinach; makes a very large plant. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Round Thick Leaf. This variety gives the best results. The leaves are large, thick and somewhat crumpled, and it is equally good for Spring or Autumn sowing. Slow in going to seed. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

Savoy-leaved Bloomsdale. Leaves wrinkled or curled; makes a handsome appearance. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.



New Zealand Spinach

SQUASH

One ounce of the small-seeded varieties will plant 40 hills; of the large-seeded, 15 hills.

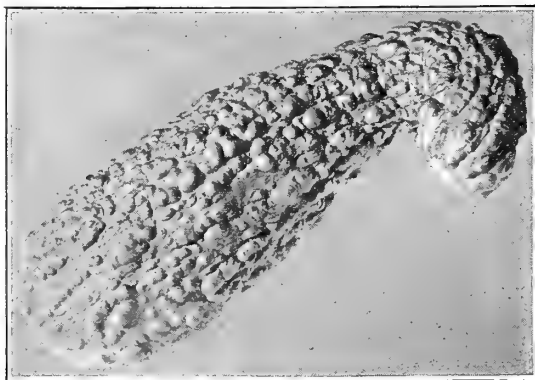
Squashes, being very tender, should not be planted too early, and as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied directly to the hills. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. The Summer varieties should be planted in hills, 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance; put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for Cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants to each hill.

Packets of any variety at 5c. each.

Boston Marrow. Early Fall sort; rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor, keeps well. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Essex Hybrid Turban. Very hard shell; a solid, thick-fleshed sort, excellent. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard. Earlier than Green Hubbard, and of a rich orange-red color. Shell hard and warty. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

Delicious. Probably no variety compares with this in fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor. It is a Fall and Winter Squash, excellent at all seasons. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Early Summer Crookneck, or Wartyed (Arlington Strain). Another very early variety, long, wartyed and of a bright yellow color; the best of the Summer Squashes. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Hubbard. Standard Winter Squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green; shell extremely hard; flesh dry, fine-grained and sweet; excellent keeper. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Large Winter Crookneck. An old and well-known variety; keeps remarkably well. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Mammoth Wartyed Hubbard. Grows to a large size; dark green, with a hard, wartyed shell. Flesh thick and of excellent quality. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

White Bush Scalloped. An early market variety. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Yellow Bush Scalloped. Much like the white; fruit yellow. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Warren. This variety resembles the Turban in shape; the shell, however, is rough and warty, and much thicker and harder than that variety. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort; flesh white and of rich flavor. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

TOMATO

One ounce will produce
about 2,000 plants.

Of Tomatoes the varieties are numerous, some of them being very distinctive. However, there are many sorts of the large red varieties annually introduced and represented as being superior to all others, which, as a rule, do not show variation enough to be classed as distinct varieties. The seed may be sown in hotbeds, with good bottom heat, in February or March, and, when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into other frames about 4 or 5 inches apart each way, or in boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first week in June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light, sandy, or gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about 4 feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any, manure is necessary; and the plants will need to stand about 6 feet apart each way.

Packets of any variety at 5c. each.

Acme. One of the earliest; perfectly smooth; color, salmon-red. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Large, solid, smooth, bright red; similar to Stone; early. One of the best. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Cushion. Brilliant scarlet; very large, solid and smooth. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf Stone. The vine resembles Dwarf Champion, the fruits the Stone. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf Champion. A distinct variety; fruit early; medium size; resembling the Acme in size and color. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Atlantic Prize. Very early; solid, smooth, excellent quality. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Earliana. The earliest red Tomato; very smooth. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Golden Queen. The finest yellow Tomato in cultivation. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Livingston's Beauty. Color, glossy crimson; smooth, firm and solid. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Livingston's Favorite. Is one of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties; ripens evenly; good flavor; flesh solid and smooth; very productive. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

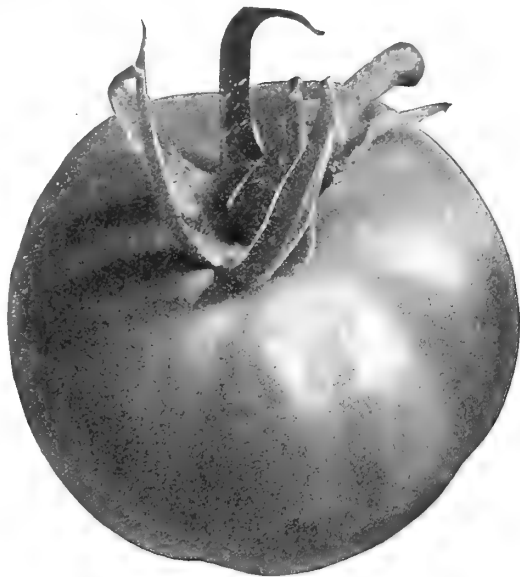
Livingston's Perfection. Very large and early; perfectly smooth; blood-red color. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ponderosa. Very large and smooth; color, dark rich crimson. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Red Cherry. Small, round fruit; used for preserves. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Stone. One of the best; fruit very large, bright scarlet, very smooth; ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Strawberry. Strawberry-like flavor; excellent for preserves. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



Tomato

Yellow Plum. Used for preserves, also for pickling. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Our Tomato seed is grown for us by Livingston, the originator of most of the leading varieties.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow
150 feet of drill.

A light soil is the best upon which to grow Turnips; and, if it has been well manured the previous year, no further supply is required. A dressing of some good commercial fertilizer may be applied to advantage; but fresh stable manure should not be used, or the crop will be more or less worm-eaten, and rank in flavor. The flat or English varieties are extensively used as a late crop, and may be made to follow almost any other early crop. Fall Turnips may be sown from July 1 till about September 10, or, in favorable seasons, even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seed being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early Turnips of good quality. Old pasture land recently broken up, and dressed with bone-dust, phosphate of lime, guano, etc., will often produce satisfactory crops; but at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early Turnips. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about three-quarters of a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, at any time from June 1 to the middle of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about 8 or 10 inches apart.

Packets of any variety at 5c. each.

Early Flat Dutch. White; of quick growth; for Spring and Fall. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Early Red Top Globe. Remarkable for its heavy yield per acre. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Early White Milan. Very early; pure white and of fine quality. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Red Top Strap Leaf. The popular variety for early use. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

White Egg. Smooth and nearly egg-shaped; of rapid growth and fine quality; excellent Fall variety. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen. Very hardy and productive; globe-shaped, with purple top; good keeping qualities. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Budlong Improved White Rock. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Sweet German. Flesh pure white, fine grained; sweet and mild. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

The 20th Century Rock. Similar in shape to White Rock, but is much smoother; matures about three weeks earlier than any other Rock Turnip. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Improved American Rutabaga. A yellow-fleshed, purple top variety, grown for stock or table. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



Palmetto Asparagus Roots

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed-leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Havana. Imported seed. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We use all care possible in the packing of plants to go by express, as unavoidable delays will sometimes occur after leaving our store. We cannot be responsible for the condition in which they reach the purchaser. Positively no plants sent C. O. D.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.		Doz.	100
Palmetto.....	\$0.15	\$0.75	
Conover's Colossal.....	.15	.75	
CABBAGE.			
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.15	.60	
Stone Mason Drumhead.....	.15	.60	
CAULIFLOWER. Hotbed grown.			
Henderson's Early Snowball.....	.25	1.50	
Early Erfurt.....	.25	1.50	
CELERY.			
Giant Pascal.....	.20	1.25	
Boston Market.....	.20	1.25	
Paris Golden.....	.20	1.25	
CHIVES.....	Per bunch 15c.	1.50	
EGG-PLANT.			
New York Improved, hotbed grown...	.50		
HORSE-RADISH SETS.....	.10	.75	
LETTUCE.....	.15	1.00	
MINT.....	.10	1.00	
PEPPER PLANTS.			
Bell, or Bull-Nose.....	.20	1.50	
Sweet Mountain.....	.20	1.50	
RHUBARB ROOTS.....	.10	1.00	
SAGE.....	.20	1.25	
TOMATO PLANTS.			
Acme.....	.20	1.50	
Dwarf Champion.....	.20	1.50	
Perfection.....	.20	1.50	

HERBS

For early use sow seed in hotbed in March, or open ground in May, in rows one foot apart. Cover very lightly and thin out when large enough to six or eight inches in row. They should be cut on a dry day, before they come into full blossom. Tie in bunches and keep where they will dry quickly.

Anise. Hardy annual, used for garnishing and seasoning. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Balm. Used as a drink for the sick and for culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Basil, Sweet. Seeds sown in April, indoors, in rich, light soil, and in beds in June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Borage. Used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Catnip, or Catmint. Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c.

Coriander. Young leaves used in soups and salads. Seeds in confectionery and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Dill. Leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Fennel, Sweet. Leaves used in fish sauces and for garnishing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Horehound. The leaves and tops are popular as a medicine for subduing irritating coughs. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Hyssop. Aromatic evergreen bushy herb. Flowers and tops used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Lavender. Flower spikes are dried for their peculiar lasting fragrance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Marjoram, Sweet. Hardy perennial, cultivated for use of its leaves for flavoring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Pennyroyal. Leaves and tops used in culinary preparations and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c.

Rosemary. Foliage used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c.

Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dye. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Sage. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Summer Savory. Hardy annual. Aromatic tops are used for culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Tansy. Curled-leaved variety, used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c.

Thyme. Leaves and tops are used for culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Wormwood. Leaves and tops are grown for medicinal use. Pkt. 5c.

FARM SEEDS

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

BARLEY

Vermont. The most productive variety. It ripens early, with strong, stiff straw. Pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

SPRING RYE

Distinct from the Winter Rye, grain of finer quality and more productive; can be successfully grown in any latitude, and is now being largely sown in the Middle States in place of Oats, being a much more profitable crop, on account of the production of nearly four times the straw, and also as a "catch" crop where Winter grain has failed. The straw is equally as valuable as that of the Fall or Winter Rye, standing stiff, 7 to 8 feet high. Produces 30 to 40 bushels of grain per acre. As it does not stool like Winter Rye, not less than two bushels to the acre should be sown. Pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

BUCKWHEAT

New Japanese. The kernels are nearly twice the size of any other, of a rich dark brown color, and manufacture a superior flour. It has rapidly displaced all others, and is now more largely planted than any other, being about two weeks earlier. Pk. 40c., bus. \$1.50.

Silver Hull. Qt. 15c., pk. 40c., bus. \$1.50.

TRUE DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape, of the True Biennial Variety, is now largely grown in this country on account of its rapid growth, being ready to feed in eight to ten weeks from sowing, and producing 25 to 30 tons of green forage to the acre. It grows to a height of three feet and covers the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds. It can be sown all through the season, being perfectly hardy, withstands drought, and will produce a crop in any soil by sowing broadcast at the rate of five to ten pounds to the acre. While unequalled as a pasture for sheep, as a food for all cattle, calves or pigs, it is without a rival, its fattening properties being twice as great as Clover, making a much relished and most succulent food from May to December. Lb. 15c.

KAFFIR CORN

Will make a fine crop of forage if cut in early bloom and the shoots that then follow will mature a full crop of seed and forage. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity



Oats

of seed. There is no failure about it, as it possesses the quality that all the tribe possess, of waiting for rain without any loss of capacity to yield. The grain is extremely valuable for feeding to poultry and will make a flour that is like Wheat flour. Cultivated the same as our common Indian Corn, requiring four to five pounds of seed per acre. Bus. \$1.50.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Very popular as a hay and forage crop, also a very early nutritious dry or green feed. Sow in April at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre broadcast with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Oats as a support; cut for hay before the Peas mature. Excellent pigeon feed when dry. Pk. 60c., bus. \$2.25.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer, growing to double the size of the common, and the yield of seed is twice as great. One hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre have been grown at a less expense than Corn. It is highly recommended for poultry; the best egg-producing food known; the leaves make splendid fodder; much relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is good feed for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong thick stalks are used for fuel. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c.

OATS

Silver Maine. Very early, handsome, wonderfully fine and productive. Bus. \$1.00.



Dwarf Essex Rape

GRASS SEEDS FOR THE FARM AND LAWN

Prices subject to variation. Special prices for large quantities.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). The most important agricultural Grass known here for haymaking purposes. It is temporary, lasting but a few years, and is part of the usual crop rotation. Sow one-half bushel to the acre when used alone. 45 lbs. to the bushel. Market price.

Red-Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). Suitable for meadow and pasture mixtures or for lawn making. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows 2 to 2½ feet high. Often sown with Timothy and Clover, and outlasts both. Sow for pasture 3 bushels per acre. Market price.

Red-Top Grass, Extra Recleaned Seed. Market price.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable of the pasture Grasses. Thrives in the open sunlight and in shady places under trees. In rich soil two or three crops may be had in a season. Does not suffer from close feeding; makes a good hay. Sow 3 bushels to the acre. Lb. 35c.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Cleaned (*Poa pratensis*). Also known as June Grass, Green Grass, etc. This is rated as the finest permanent pasture Grass. Especially suited to meadows and rich lands. A perfect lawn Grass. Sow 3 to 5 bushels per acre for lawns; 3 bushels to the acre for pasture. Lb. 45c.

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis canina*). One of the best Grasses for pastures or lawns. Lb. 45c.

Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). A valuable Grass for light, dry soils. Will stand long droughts and produce heavy crops where other Grasses would fail. The U. S. Agricultural Department has been making repeated tests of this variety with the best results. 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*). One of the best pasture Grasses. 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 55c.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*). 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 55c.

English Rye Grass, or Perennial Rye (*Lolium perenne*). Considered invaluable for permanent pastures, in all situations not too dry. Sow 60 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*). Valuable for pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). An excellent Grass for permanent pasture or hay, the foliage being highly nutritious. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 50c.

Tall Meadow Fescue (*Festuca elatior*). Very early and nutritive; should form a part of all pasture mixtures on wet or clay lands. Lb. 55c.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Produces a large quantity of short herbage, and should form a part of all mixtures for sheep pastures. 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). Adapted for wooded or shaded meadows or lawns, especially for moist ground. Should be included in mixtures for permanent pastures. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 80c.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Excellent for lawns; succeeds well in all positions; makes a low velvety growth. Lb. 45c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). A valuable Grass for soiling or permanent pasture; of early and luxuriant growth. 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*). Thrives well in dry situations where many other Grasses would fail. 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c.

Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). True perennial. Use 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Lb. \$1.00.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*). For pasture and lawns. 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c.

MILLETS Prices all variable.

Golden, or German Millet. Makes rather coarse looking, dry fodder; it is readily eaten by stock. Grows taller than other Millets and produces larger crops. Lb. 5c.

Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). Probably used more than any other Millet for fodder during the Summer months. Remains green when almost all other vegetation has dried up. It is one of the very best plants for green fodder or for ensilage; makes hay of the best quality. Sow broadcast about one and one-half bushels to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Japanese Barnyard (*Panicum Crus Galli*). Succeeds in almost any ordinary soil, and may be sown from the middle of May to the first of July. Is distinct from other varieties. Enormous crop; grows from six to eight feet high. Excellent either green or cured for hay. Exceedingly popular as a forage plant. Twenty-five pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 15c.

Pearl, or East India. Has broad leaf, foliage somewhat resembles Corn leaves. Valuable forage plant, enormously productive; should be fed green. If sown in drills four or five pounds to the acre; if broadcast ten to fifteen pounds. Lb. 15c.

CLOVER

Prices variable.

Clover, Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial growing from one to three feet in height. Succeeds best in rather cold soil and in marshy lands which are too wet for other varieties. As it can withstand severe cold it grows well in the North and high latitudes. Excellent for bees. Fifteen pounds to an acre.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover (*Medicago sativa*). This increases in demand each year, as it is found to be very valuable for forage. It requires deep, rich, well turned soil as it roots very deeply, the tap root often to a depth of ten to fifteen feet in loose soil, consequently it is able to resist great droughts; in the West grown for hay. The seeds should be sown at about the same time as Oats in thoroughly prepared, deeply ploughed soil. Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. It is a perennial and if the soil is suitable several crops may be cut every year.

Crimson (*Trifolium incarnatum*). It makes a very valuable crop for pasture or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Flowers

are bright scarlet. Largely grown in all Southern States. Will not stand severe frosts and cannot be depended upon to stand Winters north of New Jersey, although in some sections of Connecticut and Massachusetts is grown successfully. Sow twenty pounds per acre.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*). Medium. One of the most valuable farm crops for New England or in the West, for soiling, hay or turning under as green manure. Requires deep, rich soil and yields two crops in a season. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre.

Red Clover, Mammoth, or Pea Vine. Grows larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover. Very valuable for plowing under.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). Especially adapted for use in lawn Grass mixtures. It is of dwarf habit, stems creep and root at the joints; is very hardy, also valuable for permanent pasture. Sow early in the Spring eight to ten pounds per acre.

SPECIAL GRASS SEED MIXTURES

Prices subject to market changes.

MIXTURE FOR SHADY PLACES

This is a mixture of extra fine Grasses adapted for growing in the shade. We recommend the use of this mixture wherever other Grasses have failed to make a close sward. Qt. 30c., 4 qts. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75.

PARK LAWN GRASS

Mixture for lawns, tennis courts, croquet grounds.

There is nothing more beautiful and pleasing to the eye than a well-kept lawn, with its close, velvety turf. To insure this the principal object is to use good seed. For this purpose we recommend our "Park" Lawn Grass Mixture, which is composed of dwarf and close-growing Grasses, and best adapted to produce a fine velvety lawn. The seed may be sown either in Spring or Fall. Four bushels of seed are required per acre. Qt. 25c., 4 qts. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS

Containing only the most suitable Grasses, the proportionate quantity of each being regulated by soil, situation, and purpose for which desired. The object to be attained is a constant, successful growth of rich pasturage from Spring to Fall. It is a well established fact that soils sown with a variety of different Grasses which are adapted to the soil, and which attain perfection at alternate months from April to September, *produce very much larger and more satisfactory crops, both for hay and pasturage*, than when only one or two kinds of Grasses or Clovers are sown. The results given by our mixtures have been most satisfactory. We unhesitatingly recommend them for use on the largest scale. Fall seeding is preferable, but Spring sowing will be successful if done early, when the land is cool and moist.

Mixtures for Permanent Pastures for One Acre

For Good Soils, Cool and Moist.

8 lbs. Timothy.
5 " Red Top.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
4 " Orchard Grass.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.
1½ " Hard Fescue.
2 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Tall Oat Grass.
2 " Meadow Foxtail.
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
40 lbs. per acre, \$11.00.

For Dry Soils.

10 lbs. Timothy.
5 " Creeping Bent.
5 " Orchard.
3½ " Tall Oat Grass.
2 " Hard Fescue.
4 " Sheep's Fescue.
1 " Sheep's Fescue, fine-leaved.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
8 " Perennial Rye Grass.
40 lbs. per acre, \$11.00.

For Wet Soils.

10 lbs. Timothy.
4 " Red Top.
10 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
4 " Orchard Grass.
7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Fescue.
1 " Tall Fescue.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.
1 " Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.
1 " Various-Leaved Fescue.
40 lbs. per acre, \$10.00.

Mixtures for Permanent Meadows for One Acre

For Good Soils, Cool and Moist.

17 lbs. Timothy.
5 " Red Top.
3 " Orchard Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.
2 " Tall Oat Grass.
2 " Hard Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.
1½ " Italian Rye Grass.
1 " Various-Leaved Fescue.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
40 lbs. per acre, \$9.75.

For High, Dry Soils.

15 lbs. Timothy.
5 " Red Top.
7 " Orchard Grass.
4 " Tall Oat Grass.
3 " Hard Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.
1 " Sheep's Fescue, fine-leaved.
1 " Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.
1 " Crested Dogtail.
40 lbs. per acre, \$10.50.

For Wet Soils.

12 lbs. Timothy.
5 " Rhode Island Bent.
5 " Red Top.
5 " Orchard Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
2 " Italian Rye Grass.
2 " Tall Oat Grass.
1 " Various-Leaved Fescue.
2 " Meadow Fescue.
1 " Tall Fescue.
40 lbs. per acre, \$10.25.

FLOWER SEEDS

The following abbreviations are used throughout our list:

- A. Annuals.** Seed sown in Spring will flower and mature seed in one season.
- H.H.A. Half-Hardy Annuals.** Seed should be sown in greenhouses or hotbeds during March and April and transplanted in open ground latter part of May.
- H.A. Hardy Annuals.** Seed may be sown in the open during March and April and will endure ordinary weather to October.
- B. Biennials.** Seed should be sown from June to August, flowering the next season. Seeds of many varieties, if sown in February, will flower same season.
- H.B. Hardy Biennials.** May be treated same as Hardy Annuals, flowering next season.
- H.H.B. Half-Hardy Biennials.** Seed should be sown in greenhouses or coldframes, transplanted in the open latter part of May and require protection during Winter.
- P. Perennials.** Seed should be sown during July and August, flowering the next season and continuing to flower each succeeding year.
- H.P. Hardy Perennials.** Do not require protection during Winter.
- H.H.P. Half-Hardy Perennials.** Require slight protection of leaves or boughs during Winter months.
- G.P. Greenhouse Perennials.** Require the protection of hothouse during Winter.
- G.A. Greenhouse Annuals.** Require greenhouse temperature at all times and include such plants as Cineraria and Cyclamen.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

ANNUALS

are all plants which grow from seed, flower, mature their seed and die within the course of a year.

Hardy Annuals are so called because they do not require any artificial heat at any period of their growth, and are capable of enduring any ordinary weather from April to October. The seeds may be sown any time from April to October.

Half-Hardy Annuals are those that require artificial heat to assist their germinating, but in some cases this is not absolutely necessary, as a sowing may be made in a warm border in May. It is advisable, however, to make a sowing in heat during March and April, as a much earlier and longer period of bloom is thus obtained. This class embraces some of the most beautiful annuals in cultivation. They should be transplanted and grown under glass until the last of May, when they may be hardened and planted out from nine to twelve inches apart in good garden soil.

Tender Annuals are all annuals which require the protection of glass during the whole season of their growth. A good heat is necessary to germinate the seeds, and they should be transplanted into small pots and shifted on as the pots become filled with roots, and when they have received their last shift, occasional waterings with liquid sheep manure will be very beneficial.

BIENNIALS

are plants that take two years in their development from seed to the maturation of seed, growing one year, flowering, fruiting and dying the next. The hardy sorts may be sown and treated the same as recommended for Hardy Annuals. The tender varieties are sown in frames or cool houses, where they are kept all Winter, and transferred to the open border in May or June. Many of the Biennials will bloom the first season if the seed be sown in February or March.

PERENNIALS

are plants which, as a rule, bloom the second year from seed, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The term is in most general use in referring to hardy border plants, where it is necessary to distinguish between those which are perennial, and others that are of only annual or biennial duration. Like the Biennials there are many Perennials which bloom the first year if sown early. Seed of Hardy Perennials may be sown in the open borders any time from April to October, though we prefer sowing early enough to get strong plants before cold weather, as they are not likely to Winter-kill, whereas the plants from late-sown seed, being small, are more liable to suffer from this cause. The soil should be a good, rich loam.

Tender Perennials require the protection of a greenhouse through Winter. The seeds of some of the Perennials will remain in the soil for months before germinating.

ABRONIA. H.A. Beautiful trailing annuals, with clusters of Verbena-like flowers. 1 ft.

umbellata. Rose with white eye. Pkt. 5c.

ABUTILON (Chinese Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple). G.P. Greenhouse shrub and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the garden and an excellent house plant.

Finest Mixed Varieties. 4 ft. Pkt. 15c.

ACACIA. Half-hardy shrubs, with graceful foliage and beautiful racemes of flowers, mostly shades of yellow, attaining a height of 8 to 12 ft. Pkt. 10c.

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, or Milfoil). H.P. Double, Daisy-like flowers; blooms from June till October. Excellent for bouquets.

The Pearl. Pure white. 2½ ft. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM (Monkshood). H.P. Long spikes of helmet-shaped flowers; excellent for shady locations.

Napellus. Blue. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting). H.A. Extensively used as a dried flower for house decoration. They should be gathered before fully open and tops hung downward to dry.

album fl. pl. Double white. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

roseum fl. pl. Double rose. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

ADLUMIA cirrhosa (Mountain Fringe). H.B. Excellent climber with Fern-like foliage and bearing rosy-lilac flowers; blooming the first season. 15 ft. Pkt. 5c.

ADONIS aestivalis (Flos Adonis). H.A. Deep green foliage and scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye). H.A. Flowers crimson, dark center. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.



Ageratum



Achillea

AGERATUM. H.H.A. Flowers forming in heads and blooming continually all Summer. Valuable for borders and edgings. Tall varieties used for bedding.

Mexicanum. Light blue. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Mexicanum album. White. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Blue Perfection. Dark blue. 18 in. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Imperial White. 9 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 60c.

Dwarf Imperial Blue. 9 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 60c.

AGROSTEMMA. Free flowering plants. Valuable for bedding and cutting purposes.

Coronaria. H.P. Crimson flowers with silvery-white foliage. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., ¼ oz. 15c.

coeli-rosa (Rose of Heaven). H.A. Bright rose. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

ALONSOA (Mask Flower). H.H.A. Suitable for small beds and borders.

Warscewiczii. Brilliant scarlet. 18 in. Pkt. 5c.

ALOYSIA (Lemon-Scented Verbena). G.P. Fragrant foliage; useful for bouquets.

citriodora. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM. H.A. One of the best known annuals; used extensively for bordering and edging, also valuable for cutting. Flowers from early Summer till late Fall.

Benthami (Sweet Alyssum). White. 10 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Little Gem. Dwarf white. 4 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 60c.

saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). H.P. Yellow. 9 in. Excellent for bordering perennial gardens. Pkt. 5c., oz. 60c.

AMARANTHUS. H.A. Plants having brilliant foliage which are both useful and decorative.

caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Drooping crimson flowers borne in racemes. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

cruentus (Prince's Feather). Dark red feathery flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Melancholicus ruber. Blood-red leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

salicifolius (Fountain Plant). Graceful red and yellow foliage, of drooping habit. Pkt. 5c.

tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Foliage green, variegated crimson and yellow. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.



Aster, Queen of the Market

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting). H.A. Flowers when dried useful for cutting.

alatum grandiflorum album. White. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

AMPELOPSIS. H.P.

Veitchii (Boston, or Japanese Ivy). One of the best hardy vines for covering brick or stone buildings; foliage dense, turning to scarlet in Fall. Pkt. 5c.

ANCHUSA. H.P. Flowers borne on spikes of a variety of blue shades. Useful in shrubbery and perennial gardens.

Capensis. H.A. Azure blue. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

ANEMONE. H.P. One of the most beautiful perennials, having a great variety of color and flowering in May and June.

Coronaria (Poppy Anemone). Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). H.H.P. One of the finest flowers for cutting in existence, bearing long spikes of gorgeously colored flowers. It is also grown extensively under glass in the Winter. Seed sown in the house or hotbed during February or March will flower in July and continue until frost.

Majus. Tall Growing. 3 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 60c.

Pure White, Scarlet, Yellow, Deep Rose, Striped, Black. Pkt. each 5c.

Semi-dwarf. 18 inches.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 80c.

ANAGALLIS. H.H.A. Fine border plants; mixed. Pkt. 5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). H.P. One of the most popular perennials, easy of cultivation and flowering from May to August. Very desirable for herbaceous borders and groups among shrubbery. Requires a moist soil.

English Long Spurred, Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 15c.

Double, Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

Double Yellow, Striped, Blue, White. Pkt. each 5c.

ARABIS alpina (Rock Cross). H.P. Flowers borne on erect spikes, pure white and blooming very early. 9 in. Pkt. 10c.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe). H.P. One of the best known hardy climbers, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown color. Large heart-shaped leaves; fine for shading verandas.

Sipho. 30 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Elegans. Purple and white flowers. 30 ft. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARGUS. G.P. An excellent pot plant for conservatory or house decoration; the sprays when cut are very ornamental and used with various cut flowers.

plumosus nanus. Feathery, fern-like foliage. 18 in. Pkt. 15c., 100 seeds 75c.

Sprengeri. Drooping feathery foliage; excellent for hanging baskets. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c., 100 seeds 50c.

ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). H.P. Free-flowering plants which thrive well in shaded places. Flowers white, sweet-scented. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

azurea setosa. H.A. Light lavender, fragrant flowers. 9 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

ASTERS

One of the most popular hardy annuals grown. The following list comprises the best varieties for commercial and private use; our seed is grown by expert growers.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. An extra early variety, bearing large double flowers; plants of branching habit, having long stems. 2 ft.

Finest Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Crimson, Light Blue, Scarlet, Dark Blue, Rose, Pure White. Pkt. each 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

GIANT COMET. Flowers are extra large, with long, wavy, curled petals, similar to Japanese Chrysanthemum. Plants attain a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; of branching habit and long stems.

Finest Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

PAEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION. One of the best Midsummer Asters; excellent for exhibition and valuable for commercial and private use. Flowers full double, usually measuring four inches across. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Finest Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Pure White, Rose, Dark Crimson. Pkt. each 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OSTRICH FEATHER. The flowers of this class resemble the Japanese Chrysanthemum with its long, curved, fringe-like petals, giving a feathery appearance; of immense size. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Dark Blue, Pure White, Crimson, Light Blue, Rose. Pkt. each 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LATE BRANCHING. Flowers extremely large, with graceful, wavy petals borne on long stems. Plant is strong and robust, of branching habit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Finest Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Light Blue, Shell Pink, Pure White, Crimson, Dark Blue. Pkt. each 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

VICTORIA IMPROVED. Flowers borne on long stiff stems of enormous size, very double and showy, with recurved petals. Fine exhibition variety. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Dark Blue, Scarlet, Light Blue, Rose, Pure White. Pkt. each 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

DAYBREAK. Extra large flowers; very double; color a beautiful shell pink; branching habit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

PURITY. Extra large flowers; very double; color a pure white; branching habit. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

WASHINGTON. One of the largest Asters grown; very double.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

White. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL HYBRIDS.

Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH. See *Gypsophila*.

BALLOON VINE. H.A. Climber; rapid grower; flowers white; seed-pods shaped like miniature balloons. 10 ft. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM. H.H.A. Plants of pyramidal growth, bearing rose-like flowers which cover the whole plant; flowers profusely all Summer. In soil well fertilized excellent results will be obtained. 2 ft.

Camellia Flowered—

Pure White. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. \$1.50.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. \$1.50.

BARTONIA aurea. H.A. Flowers bright golden yellow, of metallic lustre; seed-pods curiously twisted. Adapted for partial shade and moist locations. 18 in. Pkt. 5c.

BEAN. H.A. Climber. Flowers from July to September. Very ornamental, thriving in any ordinary soil.

Scarlet Runner. 8 ft. Postage 8c. extra. Pt. 20c.

White Runner. 8 ft. Postage 8c. extra. Pt. 20c.

BEGONIA rex. Handsome variegated foliage. Pkt. 25c. **semperflorens.** These dwarf varieties are valuable for bedding. Seed sown in February or March make fine plants for bedding out in May and June. Foliage is shiny and wax-like. 8 in.

Vernon. Scarlet flowers. Pkt. 25c.

BELLIS PERENNIS fl. pl. (Double Daisy). H.P. Flowering early in the Spring; very double. Fine for borders, requiring partial shade in hot weather.

Finest Mixed. Extra. 4 in. Pkt. 10c.

Longfellow. Bright rose. 4 in. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. Pure white. 4 in. Pkt. 10c.

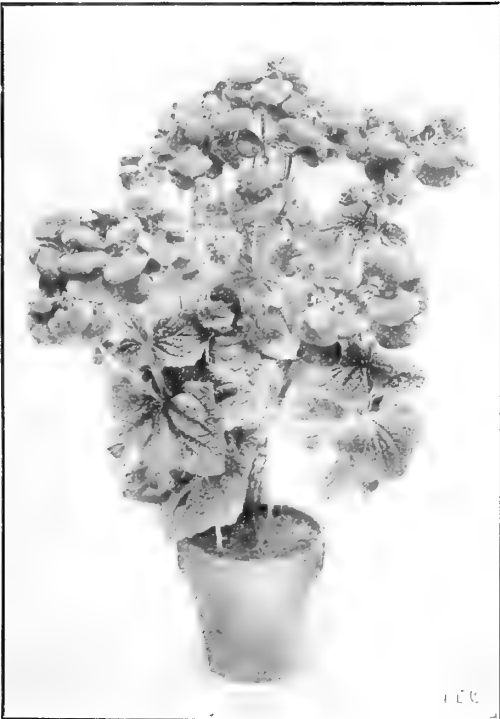
Giant Mixed. Maxima fl. pl. Extra fine. 4 in. Pkt. 20c.

BROWALLIA. H.A. Excellent free-flowering, Verbena-like flowers. Will flower all Summer in the open, also making excellent house plants for Winter use. 18 inches.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Balsam



Calceolaria

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). H.H.A. Fine for edging.

Blue, White, Finest Mixed. Pkt. each 5c.

CACALIA coccinea (Tassel Flower). H.A. Showy trusses of bright scarlet, tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October. 18 in. Pkt. 5c.

CALCEOLARIA. Flowers borne in clusters of pocket-like lobes of various self colors and handsome spotted varieties. Especially adapted for house and greenhouse culture, making excellent exhibition plants. Our strains are unsurpassed in color. 2 ft.

English Mixture. Special strain. Pkt. 50c.

Spotted in Fine Mixture. 2 ft. Pkt. 25c.

CALENDULA. H.A. Large double flowers, blooming all Summer, closing somewhat at night and opening slightly on cloudy days; flowers borne on long, stiff stems. 2 ft.

Double, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Meteor. Orange, striped primrose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

CALLIOPSIS. One of the most effective of our hardy annuals; very showy in open garden and excellent for cutting; flowers borne on individual stems 18 inches in length. Worthy of a place in every garden. 2 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Drummondii (Golden Wave). Yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

grandiflora. H.P. Large yellow flowers produced abundantly from June to October. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

lanceolata. H.P. Large; extra fine yellow. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See *Eschscholtzia*.

CAMPANULA

CAMPANULA Bellflower. H.P. Not only is that one of our best known hardy perennials, but deserves a place in every garden collection. Fine for cutting.

Medium (Canterbury Bells). H.B. Plants grow in pyramidal form, bearing in profusion large, bell-shaped flowers. Very showy in mixed borders or among shrubbery. Seed sown in February will flower first season; sown in July will flower following season.

Striped. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Dark Blue. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Rose. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

White. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). 2 ft. Blue, white, striped and rose. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1.25.

Medium. Finest Double Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1.00.

CANARY BIRD VINE. See *Tropaeolum Canariensis*.

CANDYTUFT

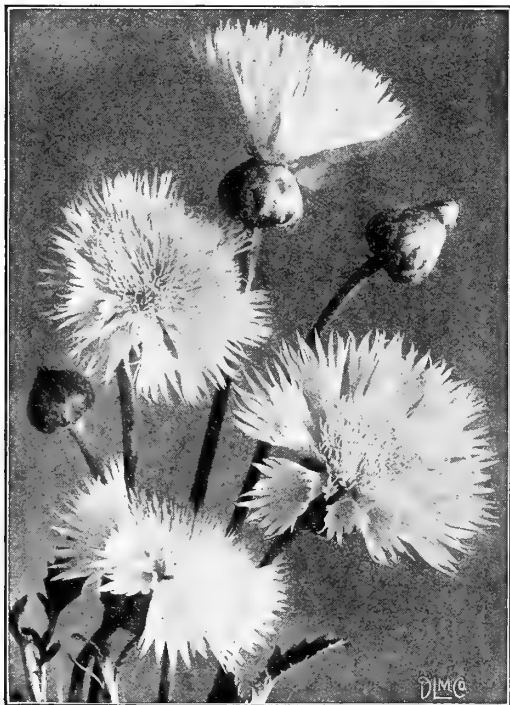
H.A. Very showy for borders; flowers form in spikes; plants of branching habit. One of the best cut flowers for bouquets.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Dunnetti Crimson. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Giant Empress. White; extra large. Fine for forcing. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Purple. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.



Centaurea

Amara. White. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

White Rocket. Of candelabra form. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Carmine. Bright carmine. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Sempervirens. Pure white; glossy green foliage. 6 in. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

CANNA. H.A. Excellent for its ornamental foliage and long spikes of brilliant flowers. Used extensively for bedding.

Bronze-Leaved Varieties. Finest Mixed. 8 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Crozy's New Large-Flowering. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c.

CARNATION PINKS. H.H.P. From seed sown early in Spring, will bloom in July and continue until frost. Flowers are extra large and the greater percentage double, usually about three inches in diameter. 18 in.

Giant Marguerite. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 60c.

White. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 60c.

Yellow. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 60c.

semperflorens fl. pl. (Everblooming Pink). Flowering in great profusion from June to October. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN. See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

Plumosa Thompsoni (Feathered Cockscomb). H.A. For ornamental purposes this class is one of the most beautiful; entire plant covered with rich plumes of most striking colors.

Golden Yellow. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 40c.

Crimson. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 40c.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 40c.

Cristata. Flowers produced in large comb-like heads of most brilliant colors. Easy of cultivation; valuable for borders and bedding.

Dwarf. Finest Mixed. 6 in. Pkt. 5c., ¼ oz. 60c.

Glasgow Prize. Crimson; dark foliage. 6 in. Pkt. 5c., ¼ oz. 75c.

CENTAUREA (Bachelor's Button).

Cyanus (Blue Bottle, Cornflower, or Ragged Sailor). H.A. One of the most popular of our garden annuals, blooming continually all Summer.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., 4 oz. 60c.

Emperor William. Deep blue. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Rose. Bright rose. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

White. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Black Blue. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Brick Red. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

imperialis (Giant Cornflower). H.A. Flowers very fragrant, of immense size and great variety of colors.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

Moschata (Sweet Sultan). H.A. Fragrant flowers; very showy; excellent for cutting.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Suaveolens. Yellow. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Marguerite (Giant White Cornflower). H.A. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Candidissima (Dusty Miller). H.H.P. Silvery foliage, being heavily clothed with a white downy covering. Used extensively for bordering and baskets. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 50c.

Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller). H.H.P. Fern-like foliage with silvery covering. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 80c.

CENTAUREA. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

CENTROSEMA grandiflora (Butterfly Pea). G.P. Very pretty climber; flowers red. 8 ft. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ANNUAL. Plants of easy cultivation, very showy and excellent for cutting, flowering from June till frost.

Finest Mixed, Single. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Finest Mixed, Double. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Segetum. Large yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

PERENNIAL.

Japanese Early Flowering. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

frutescens (White Paris Daisy). Single white; excellent for Winter flowering in house. Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA. G.A. Among the most useful and ornamental of plants that can be grown for hot-house or conservatory decoration. Sow seed from July to September. Young plants require cool location and abundance of water, especially when coming into flower.

Superb Mixture. This strain is unsurpassed for size and assortment of gorgeous colors, including self, ringed and margined, colored flowers. Pkt. 50c.

stellata (Star-flowered Cineraria). Very effective pot plants, flowers smaller than preceding varieties, but more numerous, borne on long, erect stems, Pkt. 50c.

maritima (Dusty Miller). Silver gray foliage; fine for edging. Pkt. 5c.

CLARKIA. H.A. Flowers are borne along the woody stem. Plants attain a height of 15 inches; of branching habit and easy of cultivation. Worthy of a place in every garden.

elegans. Single. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

CLEMATIS. H.P. Climber. Fine for arbors and verandas. Soak seeds 24 hours in warm water before sowing.

hybrida grandiflora. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 10c.

COBAEA. H.A. One of the best annual climbers, attaining a height of 15 feet. Flowers bell-shaped, about 3 inches in diameter. Fine for piazza trellises and will grow indoors throughout the Winter.

scandens. Rich purple. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

scandens alba. White. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

COCKSCOMB. See *Celosia*.

COLEUS. Unsurpassed for bedding; beautifully colored foliage; easy of cultivation. Tender perennial. 18 in.

Hybrids, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

COLLINSIA. H.A. Excellent for growing in clumps. 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

CONVOLVULUS major (Morning Glory). H.A. Climber. Valuable for covering trellises and arbors; makes a very rapid growth, covering itself with the most brilliant flowers. 10 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

minor. Dwarf, Finest Mixed. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

For other varieties see *Ipomoea*.

COREOPSIS. See *Calliopsis*.

COSMOS

This Autumn flowering annual is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants grow from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are very bushy and compact. Flowers borne on long, delicate stems and are similar to single Dahlias. Foliage very finely cut. Excellent for cutting.

Mammoth. Finest Mixed. 6 ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Pink. 6 ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Purple. 6 ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

White. 6 ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Orange (Klondyke). 6 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Early Flowering, Finest Mixed. Seed if sown in March and April will flower during July. Our seed is all grown in New England from our special strain. 4 ft. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CUCUMBER, Snake. H.A. Climber. Produces Cucumbers from 20 to 30 inches long. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE. H.A. Rapid climber, having dark green, feathery foliage, bearing an abundance of star-like flowers. Fine for trellises and arbors. 20 ft.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS, STANDING. See *Kochia trichophylla*.

CYCLAMEN. Our strain of Giant Cyclamen, producing immense large flowers, is surpassed by none. Our seed is grown by an expert in this special class of plants. For best results seed should be sown from September to February. Temperature required is between 50° and 60° F. Bulbs 2 inches in diameter can be obtained in one year.

Finest Mixed. Named varieties. Pkt. 50c.

CYPERUS alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). G.P. Aquatic plant used for house or greenhouse decoration. Leaves are borne on long stems at the top, opening in form of an umbrella. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIA. H.H.P. Grown very readily from seed and flowering the first season. Requires a common garden soil and moderate amount of water. When plants show buds a good mulching of liquid manure will greatly increase blooms.

Cactus-Flowered. Finest Mixed. 4 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Double Show. Finest Mixed. 4 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Single-Flowering. Finest Mixed. 4 ft. Pkt. 10c.

DAISY, SHASTA. H.P. Very large white flowers. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

DAISY, DOUBLE. See *Bellis perennis*.

DATURA (Trumpet Flower). H.H.A. Strong growing ornamental annual shrubs. Flowers trumpet shape, large and fragrant.

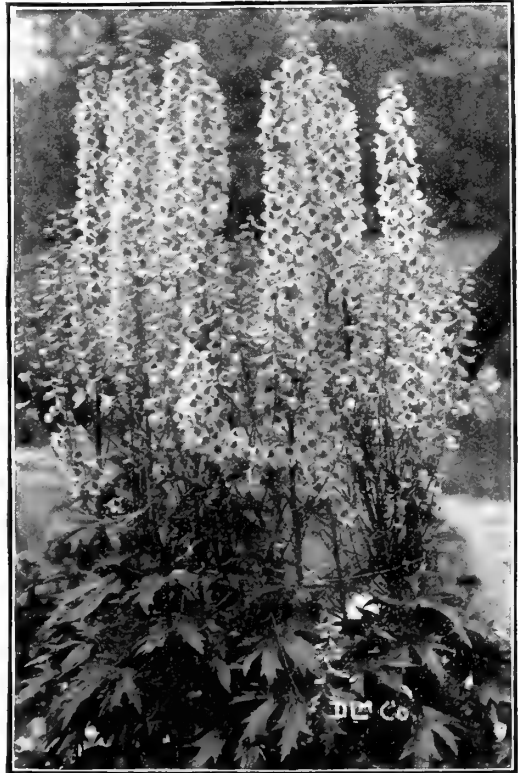
Cornucopia. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). H.P. One of the finest perennials in use at present time; very easily grown and requiring no protection in Winter. Leaves are curiously cut; flowers borne on long, erect stems forming into spikes 2 feet in length.

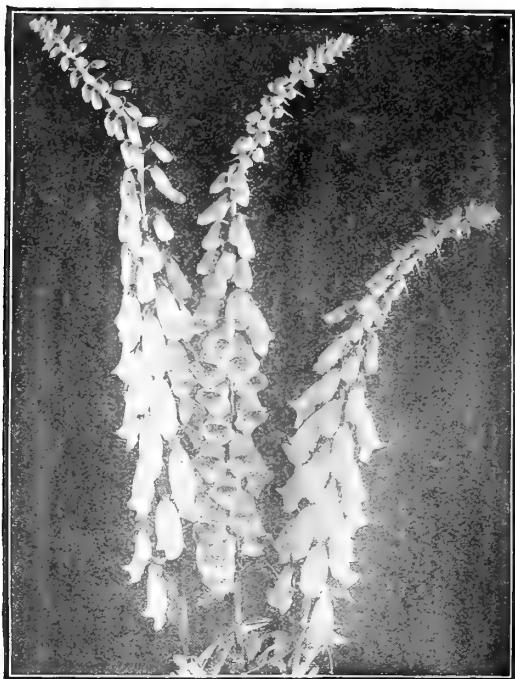
Annual Varieties. See *Larkspur*.

Chinensis. Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

formosum. Dark blue, white center. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.



Delphinium



Digitalis. Foxglove

DIANTHUS (Garden Pink). H.B. If sown in March and April will flower first season and should be treated as an annual; flowering early and continuing until frost. Excellent for bordering and edging.

Chinensis fl. pl. (Chinese or Indian Pink). Flowers double, of great variety of colors. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Heddeiwigii fl. pl. (Japanese Pink). Double flowers of brilliant colors. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

semperflorens (Perpetual Pink). Double, semi-double and single; of various colors. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). One of the finest of perennials, bearing long spikes of Gloxinia-like flowers of tubular shape. Plants will grow in partial shade and in almost any good garden soil; attain a height of 4 ft.

purpurea. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

alba. White. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

rosea. Pink. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Purple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

DOLICHOS Lablab (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid growing climber; flowers borne in clusters. Very attractive and ornamental.

Finest Mixed. 10 ft. Pkt. 5c.

DRACAENA indivisa. G.P. Very ornamental in greenhouses, with its long narrow leaves. Also used abundantly in centers of vases and urns. Pkt. 10c.

Latifolia. Broad-leaved. Pkt. 10c.

ECHINOCYSTIS lobata (Wild Cucumber). One of the quickest growing vines; fine for covering waste places and stone walls. 20 ft. Pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). One of the best annuals for bedding, having large, Poppy-like flowers varying in different shades of white and yellow. Foliage is very finely cut and the plants bloom from early Summer till frost.

Finest Mixed. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Californica. Yellow, orange center. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Californica alba. Pure white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Rosy Carmine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Golden West (Maritima). Bright orange yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Mandarin. Bright orange shaded crimson. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

EUPHORBIA heterophylla (Mexican Fire Plant).

H.A. Flowers formed in large bracts, usually about 6 inches across. Excellent for Christmas decoration. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

variegata (Snow on the Mountain). H.A. Fine for bordering, with its clusters of white flowers and foliage variegated green and white. 15 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

FERNS

Finest Mixed. Best greenhouse and stove varieties. Pkt. 25c.

Hardy Varieties Mixed. Best sorts for outdoor growing. Pkt. 25c.

FEVERFEW. See *Matricaria*.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). Very showy annuals, used abundantly for borders and bedding and fine for cut flowers. Seed should be started early; flowers continually until frost.

picta. **Single Finest Mixed.** 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

picta Lorenziana. **Double Finest Mixed.** 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

GAILLARDIA. Perennial.

grandiflora hybrida. **Finest Mixed.** Continual bloomer; very showy and one of the most brilliant garden flowers. Fine for perennial borders. Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUM hybridum. **Finest Single Mixed.** Comprising most of the finest single varieties. Flowers are extra large, of most brilliant colors. Tender perennial. Pkt. 25c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena). H.A. Globe-shaped, everlasting flowers. When in full bloom should be cut and hung up to dry; will hold their color all Winter.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower). H.A. Rapid growing annual shrub, producing large, mallow-like flowers; very ornamental in mixed beds. Plants require plenty of room and thrive better in a poor soil. 18 in.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

GOURDS, Ornamental. H.A. Climber. Quick growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls and waste places. Gourds grow in very curious shapes and are used for house ornaments.

Finest Mixed Varieties. 15 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Bottle Shaped. Light green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Dipper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Dish Cloth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Egg Shaped. White. Pkt. 5c.

Hercules' Club. Often 4 ft. long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). G.P. Fern-like foliage. A fine decorative plant for house or greenhouse. Pkt. 10c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Graceful plants, with tiny flowers produced in abundance in loose panicles. Excellent for their delicate effect in bouquets.

muralis. H.A. Bright rose. Pkt. 5c.

paniculata. H.P. Pure white. Plants make fine clumps for garden use. Pkt. 5c.

Repens. Dwarf white for rockwork. Pkt. 5c.

HEDYSARUM (French Honeysuckle). H.B. Showy plants; mixed colors. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)

ANNUAL VARIETIES. Tall-growing sorts, fine for background along fences and walls or large borders. Small varieties, useful for cutting.

Californicus fl. pl. Double, deep yellow. 5 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

globosus fistulosus fl. pl. Globe-shaped; yellow. 6 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

nanus. Dwarf, double flowers. 4 ft. Pkt. 5c.

nanus variegatis. Dwarf, handsome variegated foliage. 4 ft. Pkt. 5c.

cucumerifolius (Miniature Sunflower). Of pyramidal growth; covered with hundreds of bright orange, small, single flowers. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

cucumerifolius Stella. Handsome large-flowered, primrose yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

cucumerifolius Orion. A very handsome variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped Dahlias; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting). H.A. **Finest Mixed.** One of the best dried flowers for house decoration and will grow in almost any soil. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE. Greenhouse shrub. Excellent for bedding; very fragrant; fine for cutting. Grows well in house.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

HESPERIS Matronalis (Sweet Rocket). H.P. Flowers early in the Spring, thriving well in any common soil; very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft.

Finest Mixed. Double. Pkt. 5c.

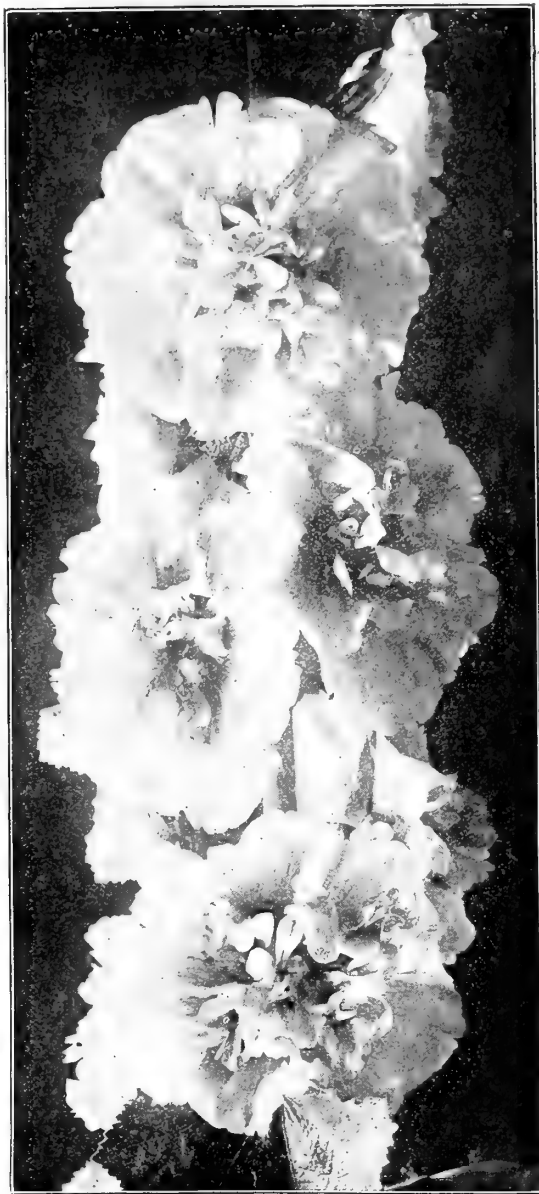
HIBISCUS (Mallow). Vigorous-growing plants, producing large, handsome flowers, often six inches across. Very desirable for mixed beds or borders.

Africanus. H.A. Yellow. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Crimson Eye. H.P. Pure white, crimson center. Will flower first season from seed in open ground. Pkt. 10c.



Helichrysum



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK

Double. Exceptionally choice strain of all double flowers; stock grown by one of long experience.

Chater's Double Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Bright Rose. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Crimson. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Maroon. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Red. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Sulphur Yellow. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

White. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Mammoth Alleghany. Finest Mixed. Flowers finely fringed, of both single and semi-double. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Everblooming. H.A. Flowers the first season from seed; sow indoors in March; blooms about July.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

HONESTY (*Lunaria biennis*). H.B. Flowers blue and white, and white. The large oval, silvery seed pouches are quite ornamental in bouquets.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop). H.A. Climber. Of rapid growth. Fine for covering verandas and trellises, attaining a height of 12 ft.

Japonica. White. Pkt. 5c.

Japonica variegata. Foliage green and white. Pkt. 5c.

lupulus. The common hop. Pkt. 5c.

ICE PLANT. See *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

IMPATIENS (Balsam). G.P. Excellent pot plants for house or greenhouse; the axillary flowers are borne in profusion and are continually in flower.

Sultani hybrida. **Finest Mixed.** 1 ft. Pkt. 15c.

IPOMOEA purpurea (Morning Glory). H.A. Climber. Excellent for verandas, trellises and arbors, flowering continually, making very rapid growth.

Finest Mixed. 10 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

imperialis. **Single Finest Mixed** (Japanese). Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Mexicana grandiflora alba (Moonflower). White. Fragrant flowers opening at night. 30 ft. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c.

JACOB'S LADDER. See *Polemonium*.

KOCHIA tricophylla (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Firebush). H.A. Pretty little bushes of pyramidal shape; foliage delicate green, the little tiny, brilliant scarlet flowers completely covering the whole plant. Excellent for hedges along walks in gardens. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

LANTANA hybrida. G.P. **Finest Mixed.** Free-flowering plants of shrubby growth; fine house plants; good for mixed beds, blooming all Summer. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR

H.A. The tall, graceful spikes of the most brilliant colors of blue, lilac and white are excellent for cutting. Ornamental in the garden.

Double Rocket. White. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Apple Blossom. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Rose. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Brick Red. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Light Blue. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Dark Blue. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Tall Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea). H.P. Large clusters of red, white or pink flowers, resembling the Sweet Pea. Fine for covering walls, stumps, trellises and for ledgy places. 6 ft.

White. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

Rose. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

LINUM (Flax). Flowers are borne on terminal racemes or cymes; though short-lived keep continually blooming. Plants of both annual and perennial of easy culture.

perenne. H.P. **Finest Mixed.** 1½ ft. Pkt. 10c.

grandiflorum rubrum. H.A. Scarlet. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA. One of the commonest of the half-hardy annuals, used extensively for edgings, urns and baskets. Plants require rich soil and plenty of water. Flowers should be kept cut back to allow flowering until frost.

Crystal Palace compacta. Deep blue. Fine for carpet bedding and edging. 4 in. Pkt. 10c.

Erinus gracilis. Deep blue; trailing. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Intense scarlet. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

speciosa. Fine for edging; dark blue. 6 in. Pkt. 5c.

Emperor William. Light blue. 6 in. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

LOPHOSPERMUM scandens. Annual climber; rosy purple Foxglove-like flowers; 10 ft. Pkt. 10c.

LUPINUS. H.A. Showy plants with handsome, conspicuous flowers, borne in terminal racemes, somewhat resembling the Sweet Pea. Used extensively for bedding and fine for cutting.

Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Perennial Varieties.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

LYCHNIS. H.P. One of the finest herbaceous perennials, perfectly hardy and very ornamental. Flowers of great brilliancy.

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Intense scarlet. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Haageana hybrida. Large heads in colors of white, pink, yellow and crimson. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

MALOPE. H.A. Showy, Mallow-like flowers, requiring a good soil and open situation; quite hardy and may be sown in the open in April or May.

Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes)

Old-fashioned flowers, rich and showy, blooming continually all Summer; excellent for bouquets and a beautiful garden plant. Tall African varieties best for garden and cutting, while French varieties are fine for edging. Annual.

African. Finest dwarf, double varieties; mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

African Tall. Finest double mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

El Dorado. Large double flowers in finest mixed colors; height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Pride of the Garden. Large, deep golden flowers, 3 inches across, dwarf, compact habit. 1½ ft. Pkt. 5c.

French. Finest dwarf double varieties; mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

French Striped. Very fine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

French Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Legion of Honor. Large single golden yellow, purple blotched. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'Clock). H.A. Large, showy, fragrant flowers, blooming the entire season. Fine for beds or borders, requiring an ordinary soil.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Variegated-Leaved. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew). H.H.P. Should be treated as an annual. Seed should be sown early in hothouse and transplanted in the open after danger from frost. Flowers borne on long, delicate stems, resembling the double Daisy.

Capensis fl. pl. Double, pure white. Pkt. 5c.

MAURANDYA. G.P. Twinning vine, especially adapted to hanging baskets and window boxes. 3 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM crystallinum (Ice Plant). H.A. Grown for its peculiar leaves, which are covered with small, watery pustules, and glisten like ice. Flowers white. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.



Dwarf Nasturtium

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

This popular annual is grown extensively for borders and edgings, and is also used for forcing in greenhouses. Flowers are inconspicuous, borne on terminal spikes, very fragrant and excellent for cutting. Seed may be sown indoors in March or in the open the latter part of May. For Winter flowering sow in August and seedlings will be ready for potting in September.

Sweet Scented (Reseda odorata grandiflora). 15 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Giant Defiance. Spikes, when well grown in greenhouse, average 10 to 15 in. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

Improved Machet. Immense spikes of reddish green flowers; very fragrant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

Parson's White. Excellent spikes; whitest flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

MIMOSA pudica (Sensitive plant). H. H. A. Flowers globular, oblong, purplish color. Easily grown from seed. When touched leaflets close. 18 in. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS moschatus (Musk Plant). G. A. Pale yellow flowers, lightly dotted and splashed with brown, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. 6 in. Pkt. 10c.

tigrinus grandiflorus (Monkey Flower). G. A. Shades of yellow elegantly spotted and marked crimson. Pkt. 10c.

MINA LOBATA. H. H. A. The buds at first are a vivid red, but turn to orange-yellow before they open, and when fully expanded are of a creamy-white shade. 18 to 20 ft. Pkt. 10c.

MOMORDICA. H. A. Handsome tendril climbers, thriving in any good garden soil, bearing small odd-shaped fruit.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple). Pkt. 5c.

Charantia (Balsam Pear). Pkt. 5c.

MORNING GLORY. See **Convolvulus major**; also **Ipomoea**.

MOURNING BRIDE. See **Scabiosa**.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not). H. H. P. Small, star-like flowers, borne on terminal racemes. Excellent for borders and flowering extremely early. Seed should be sown in August and young plants wintered in coldframes.

Finest Mixed. 8 in. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

alpestris rosea. Large pink flowers. Pkt. 10c.

alba. Large white flowers. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

indigo. Large, deep blue. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.50.

NASTURTIUM (Tropaeolum)

TALL, or RUNNING VARIETIES.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Pearl. Creamy white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Hemisphericum. Yellow, pink blotches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Shillingi. Bright yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Regelianum. Purple violet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Coccineum. Scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

King Theodore. Deep maroon. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Heinemanni. Chocolate color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Von Moltke. Ruby rose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Prince Henry. Pale yellow, spotted scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Lobbianum. Finest mixed; splendid climbing variety, with dark foliage and handsome flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Madam Gunter Hybrids. A new tall variety; flowers large, rich and various coloring; dark colored foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Beauty. Yellow, scarlet striped. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Spotted. Splendid. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Empress of India. Crimson, dark-leaved variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Aurora. New chrome yellow, spotted and veined with purplish carmine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Cloth of Gold. Golden yellow foliage, flowers brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur, spotted maroon. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Golden King. Golden yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

King. Fiery-scarlet, with dark foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

King Theodore. Black red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Lady Bird. Orange and purple spotted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Pearl. Creamy white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Prince Henry. Pale yellow, spotted scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Ruby King. Rose, shaded with carmine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

NEMOPHILA. H. A. Requires moist locations, partially shaded; small, cup-shaped flowers of many bright colors.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

NICOTIANA (Tobacco Plant). H. A. Flowers borne in clusters, long, tube-shaped, opening toward evening and emitting a powerful and pleasant odor.

affinis. White. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-a-Bush). H. A. Plants bear very showy flowers, with the foliage finely cut; form very curious; interesting plants.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

OENOTHERA, BIENNIS (Evening Primrose). H. P. Half-hardy annual; free-flowering plants for shrubbery, etc. Pkt. 5c.

OXALIS. H. H. P. Very attractive plants, with richly colored flowers, splendid for baskets, vases, etc.

alba. White-flowered. Pkt. 10c.

rosea. Fine rose color. Pkt. 10c.

Tropaeoloides. Dwarf purplish-brown foliage and yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

PANSIES

Our strains of this popular flower are imported from the most experienced foreign growers and are unsurpassed for size and form, beautiful markings, brilliancy of colors and shadings. Seed soon in May will flower during late Summer and Autumn. For early Spring flowering, sow in August and protect the young plants either in coldframes or with straw or boughs. Soil best suited should be light, well fertilized and requiring plenty of moisture.

Fine Mixture. Pkt. 5c.

Finest German Mixed. From a splendid strain of large flowering and finely blotched varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Large Flowering Prize. Special mixture prepared by ourselves, which embraces the most striking and beautiful colors. Pkt. 20c.

Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Very beautiful; extra large flowering variety. Pkt. 20c.

Odier. A distinctly blotched variety. Pkt. 20c.

Trimardeau, or Giant Pansies. Beautiful class of vigorous growth, and flowers of enormous size. Pkt. 10c.

Cassier's. A splendid strain, beautifully marked, large flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Giant White. With purple eye. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Yellow. Black center. Pkt. 10c.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower Vine). Rapid growers, flowering freely the Summer and Fall. Pkt. 10c.

PENTSTEMON. Flowers are borne on long terminal spikes, much resembling Gloxinias. Perennial varieties will bloom the first season if sown early in March, continuing all Summer. A dry, light soil is best suited for these plants. 3 ft.

hybridus grandiflorus. A superior mixture of the choicest perennial varieties. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA

H. A. One of our most popular annuals, of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and frequently seeding itself and coming up the following year.

Giants of California. The most popular variety of pot culture, having extremely large flowers with beautifully fringed edges and an exquisite variety of rich velvety colors and markings. 18 in. Pkt. 25c.

Large Flowered. Finest Mixed. Flowers of very choice colors, large size and free blooming. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.50.

Fine Mixed. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

Inimitable Striped and Blotched. Large handsome flowers, beautifully striped and spotted. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Howard's Star. Dark crimson, with white star in center. Pkt. 10c.

White. Pkt. 5c.

Rose. White throat. Pkt. 5c.

Crimson. Pkt. 5c.

Purple. Pkt. 5c.

Double. Choicest mixed. Pkt. 50c.



Types of Pansies

PAEONY. Chinese. Finest Double Mixed. H. P. Extremely large heads of rose-flowered blossoms, 6 inches in diameter. Grows very readily from seed. 2½ ft. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX, Drummondii

This is one of the prettiest of annuals and should occupy a prominent place in every garden. It is of easy cultivation, and unequaled for its profusion of bloom, which will continue until frost. The rich and brilliant colors produce an elegant effect in beds or borders. The flowers are also fine for cutting.

grandiflora. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1.00.

alba. Pure white. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

Bright Rose. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

Brilliant. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

Purple. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

Striped. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

Yellow. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.25.

grandiflora. Dwarf. 6 in. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1.50.

cuspidata (Star Phlox). **Finest Mixed.** Flowers star-shaped, with long, pointed petals. 18 in Pkt. 10c.

decussata (Tall Perennial Phlox). **Finest Mixed.** One of the finest perennials with its extremely large heads of the most magnificent colored flowers, blooming in August and September. Pkt. 10c.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder). H. P. Well-known border plants; flowers mostly blue and white, produced in large terminal heads. Requiring a moist soil during the Summer and are perfectly hardy.

coeruleum. Deep blue. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

POPPY (Papaver)

HARDY ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Shirley. **Finest Single Mixed.** Excellent bedding variety, containing the greatest variety of colors, of white, delicate pink, deep crimson and beautifully striped. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Danebrog. Scarlet, white blotch. Pkt. 5c.

glaucum (Tulip Poppy). Dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

umbrosum (Caucasian Poppy). Bright scarlet black spots at base of petals. Pkt. 5c.

Double Carnation-Flowered.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Rose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

White. Pure white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Yellow. Pale lemon-yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Purple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Red. Striped white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Double Paeony-Flowered.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). **Finest Mixed.** 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1.00.

Oriente. Bright scarlet, black spots at base of petals. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.50.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA. H. A. A very free-flowering plant; excellent for borders and rockeries and frequently used for bedding. Seed sown in May will bloom during July and a continuous display of bloom will be had until frost.

Finest Single Mixed. 6 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Finest Double Mixed. 6 in. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

POTENTILLA. H. P. Ornamental foliage, producing rich, velvety colored flowers in great abundance. Thriving well in almost any good garden soil and may be propagated by division. 2 ft.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

PRIMULA (Primrose). Exceedingly fine, free-flowering plants for both bedding and greenhouse use, producing clusters of brilliant colored flowers indoors from November to May, and continually in bloom will the hardy varieties be found.

Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). The plants are of a sturdy, robust growth, with large clusters of immense flowers, beautifully fringed and in brilliant colors, borne on long, erect stems well above the foliage.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 50c.

stellata. **Finest Mixed.** Star-like flowers, borne in clusters producing a large variety of colors; plants are very graceful and fine for Winter flowering. Pkt. 50c.

obconica grandiflora. An improved type of Obconica, flowers large, borne in immense clusters, making one of the finest house plants.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 50c.

veris (Polyanthus). Large flowered. Pkt. 10c.

vulgaris. True yellow Primrose. Pkt. 15c.

PYRETHRUM (Golden foliage varieties).

aureum (Golden Feather). H. H. P. Fine little plant for bordering and edging beds, contrasting very nicely with its bright yellow foliage. 6 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

aureum selaginoides. Very fine Fern-like foliage of golden-yellow. 6 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

PYRETHRUM. Very showy flowers of easy cultivation; valuable for cutting. The Daisy-like blossoms borne in great abundance and a variety of colors. One of the best hardy perennials.

roseum hybridum grandiflorum. **Finest Single Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting). **Finest Mixed.**

Fine for outside border or for greenhouse flowering during the Winter. If seed is sown early indoors plants will bloom very early when planted outdoors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower). H. A.

bicolor superba. Golden-yellow, black center. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)

Tall growing, half-hardy annuals with ornamental foliage, making fine center plants for large beds of Cannas, or for a sub-tropical effect; also used along fences. They attain a height from 6 to 10 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Borboniensis arboreus. Tall, dark green foliage. 15 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Cambodgensis. Compact habit, dark reddish-purple foliage; stalks of shiny ebony color. 6 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

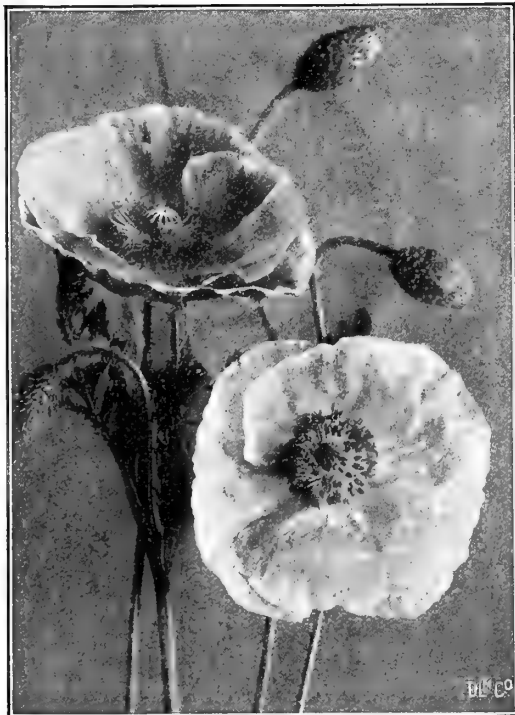
Gibsoni (Duchess of Edinburgh). Large, dark red leaves of metallic luster. 4 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

sanguineus. Tall, with reddish stalks, reddish-purple foliage. 10 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Zanzibarensis. **Finest Mixed.** Extra large, strong grower, green and red foliage. 15 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. H. H. A. The funnel-shaped flowers are borne on long slender stems, in the rich velvety shades of yellow, crimson and purple, which are beautifully penciled and veined; blooms very freely. July to October.

grandiflora. Large fine varieties. **Finest Mixed.** 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Poppy



Schizanthus Hybridus grandiflora

SALVIA

One of the most beautiful and showy of our Summer and Autumn-flowering plants, with its long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Plants are bushy and of compact habit. Excellent for bedding and for bordering large Canna beds; also used for annual hedges along walks and driveways.

splendens (Scarlet Sage). The large and finest bedding variety, producing a great profusion of bloom from August until frost. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 60c.

Bonfire. Beautiful dwarf variety, producing long spikes of rich scarlet flowers; very free blooming. Pkt. 15c., ½ oz. 60c., oz. \$3.50.

patens. Intense bright blue, extra large velvety flowers. Pkt. 15c.

White. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). H. A. Fine free-blooming plants for mixed borders and excellent for cutting. Flowers borne on long erect stems, in globular heads, in colors of nearly white to dark purple maroon.

grandiflora. **Finest Mixed.** 2 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Semi-dwarf. **Finest Mixed.** 1 ft. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly, or Fringe Flower). H. A. Erect growing, for the house or gardens. Noted for its wonderful variety of coloring. Of easy culture; its peculiarly shaped and oddly marked flowers fine for cutting.

hybridus grandiflora. **Finest Mixed.** 18 in. Pkt. 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANTS. See *Mimosa pudica*.

SILENE (Catchfly). H. A. Very pretty dwarf plants, used mostly for borders, thriving in almost any common soil and easy of cultivation. 6 in.

Armeria. Red. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SMILAX (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*). G. P. Used extensively for inside decorations; climbing habit, fine for florists' use. 10 ft. Pkt. 10c.

SOLANUM (Jerusalem Cherry). G. P. Very popular plants for greenhouse or house decoration; of compact, bushy habit; dark green foliage and tiny white flowers. Seed pods bright scarlet color.

Capsicastrum. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

STATICE Gmelini (Sea Lavender). H. P. Long panicles of small, light blue flowers, which if dried make nice Winter bouquets. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

STEVIA serrata. G. P. The tiny white flowers are produced in long, loose panicles. Used extensively as decorative greenhouse plants; also fine for cutting. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

One of the choicest and most popular of our hardy annuals for garden or greenhouse culture, bearing long spikes of delightfully fragrant flowers and one of the finest for cutting.

Large-Flowering Ten-Weeks. Fine for pot plants.

	Pkt.	½ oz.	¼ oz.
Finest Mixed	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.00
Blood-Red.....	.10	.60	1.00
Brilliant Rose.....	.10	.60	1.00
Pure White.....	.10	.60	1.00
Flesh Color.....	.10	.60	1.00
Light Blue.....	.10	.60	1.00
Dark Blue.....	.10	.60	1.00
Princess Alice. The best white.	.10	.75	1.25
Beauty of Nice. Delicate flesh pink; extra large spikes and 90 per cent. double flowers.	Pkt. 15c.		
Queen Alexandra. Rosy lilac. Immense spikes; double flowers.	Pkt. 15c.		

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). H. P. Beautiful hardy perennials, with handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like blossoms, flowering continually from July till frost. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.



Scabiosa

SWEET PEAS

A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and filled with very best loam mixed with bone meal. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep and 9 or 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil, and thin out to about 5 to 6 inches apart. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in Fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 6 or 8 inches deep, giving them level culture. Bone meal is the best fertilizer for Sweet Peas.

WHITE

- Dorothy Eckford.** Best pure white; large flower.
Emily Henderson. Splendid pure white; good for forcing.
Sadie Burpee. Large pure white.

PALE YELLOW or PRIMROSE

- Coquette.** Deep primrose, shaded fawn.
Hon. Mrs. Kenyon. Very deep primrose; extra large flower.
Mrs. Eckford. Light primrose yellow.

PINK SHADES

- Janet Scott.** Bright pink and buff.
Katherine Tracy. Soft brilliant pink.
Lovely. Deep rose, shading to pale pink.
Modesty. White, tinted soft pink.
Prima Donna. Bright pink; large flowers.
Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush.
Mrs. Dugdale. Beautiful deep rose.

PINK AND WHITE

- Blanche Ferry.** Excellent for cutting.
Earliest of All. Earlier than Blanche Ferry

ORANGE

- Lady Mary Currie.** Orange-pink, shaded rosy-lilac.

LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES

- Countess of Radnor.** Soft lavender, tinted mauve.
Dorothy Tennant. Rosy purple.
Lady Grisell Hamilton. Light lavender standard, sky-blue wings.
Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue.
Maid of Honor. Almost white, light lavender edge

MAROON SHADES

- Black Knight.** Deep maroon.
Othello. Glossy maroon.
Shahzada. Dark maroon, shaded purple.

SCARLET AND RED SHADES

- King Edward VII.** Bright crimson; large flowers.
Mars. Bright red.
Salopian. Brilliant scarlet.
Scarlet Gem. Dazzling scarlet.

STRIPED AND VARIEGATED

- America.** Bright blood-red, striped.
Aurora. Bright orange-salmon on white ground.
Gray Friar. Heliotrope, marbled on white.
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked with bright rose.
Ramona. Creamy white, splashed with pink.
Senator. Maroon and violet, striped white.

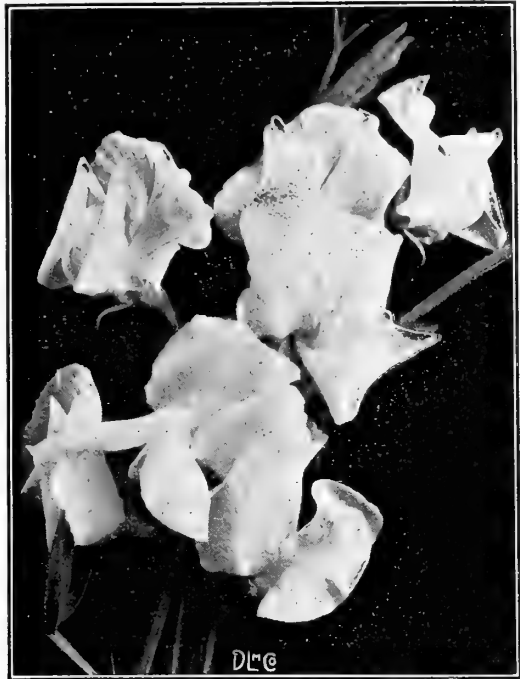
BLUE AND PURPLE

- Capt. of the Blues.** Purple and blue, hooded form.
Countess of Cadogan. Reddish mauve standard; violet-blue wings.
Navy Blue. Bluish-purple standard; navy blue wings.

OUR MIXTURE

We pride ourselves with the fact that Our Mixture cannot be excelled, as we thoroughly mix every one of the preceding varieties, which insures the best mixture that can be obtained. We have, as yet, to hear a single complaint as to the variety of colors and profuse blooming. Don't buy cheap mixtures, for you are sure to be disappointed.

Give ours a trial, and you will be entirely satisfied.
 Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.



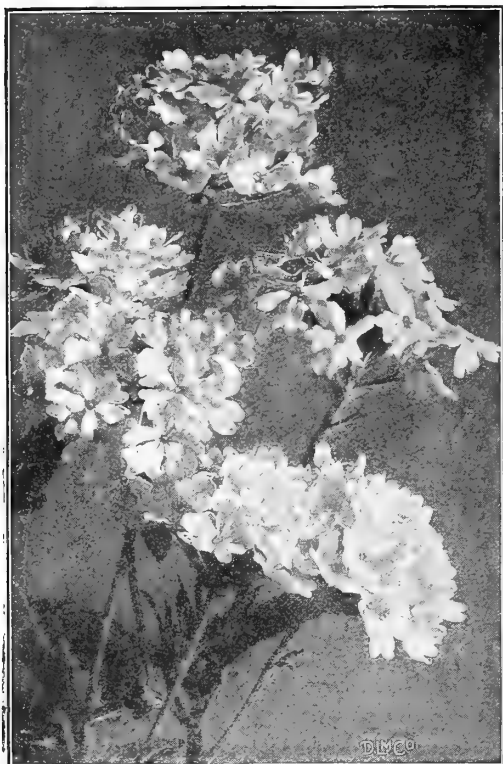
Dorothy Eckford Sweet Pea

Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas

Quite distinct from the standard sorts, having large, round, open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring two inches across, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings, a large percentage four of these blossoms to the stem, which is long and strong.

- Apple Blossom Spencer.** Rose and blush pink. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
Black Knight Spencer. Rich deep maroon, very large. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
Countess Spencer. Clear pink, shading deeper at the edges. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
Florence Morse Spencer. Delicate blush with pink margin. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
Frank Dolby. Pale lavender. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
George Herbert. Rose carmine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
Helen Lewis. Crimson orange, wings orange rose. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
King Edward Spencer. Bright crimson scarlet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. Soft chamois pink. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
Mrs. Walter Wright Spencer. Deep mauve. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
White Spencer. A pure wavy white of enormous size. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Any of the above, except where noted: Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.



Verbena

SWEET ROCKET. See *Hesperis*.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centaurea moschata*.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). H.P. Extensively used in old-fashioned gardens; flowers borne in large clusters of most brilliant colors, which are fine for cutting.

Finest Single Mixed. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Single Pure White. Pkt. 5c.

Single Blood Red. Pkt. 5c.

Single Dark Purple. Pkt. 5c.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Holborn Glory. Wide range of colors, showing white eyes. Pkt. 10c.

SWAINSONA, grandiflora alba. Fine for house or conservatory. Graceful foliage and pure white, Sweet Pea-like flowers. Can be grown as a climber or trimmed into bush form. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c.

THUNBERGIA. H.A. Pretty trailing plants, mostly used for window boxes, vases and urns; foliage and flowers produce a striking effect.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TORENIA. H.H.A. Plants upright growing, of branching and graceful habit, with profusion of brilliant flowers.

Bailloni. Deep yellow and maroon. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Fournieri grandiflora. Bright blue. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

TROPAEOLUM Canariensis (Canary Bird Vine). Rapid climber, of easy cultivation, flowering continually all Summer; flowers of a bright canary yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

VERBENA

One of the finest bedding plants and also suitable for borders, with its heads of brilliant colored flowers producing one mass of bloom throughout the Summer. H.H.P.

Mammoth Strain. Producing immense flowers. Plants of vigorous growth and a great variety of color.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c., oz. \$2.00.

Pink. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

White. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Blue. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Striped. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Scarlet. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Yellow. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Purple. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Montana. Bluish lilac. Pkt. 5c.

Lemon Verbena (*Aloysia citriodora*). Every garden should have a few plants of this fragrant favorite. Its pale green delightfully scented foliage goes well with any flower. Pkt. 10c.

Erinoides (Moss Verbena). This lovely variety produces a mass of moss-like foliage, spreading over the ground like a carpet, above which are borne heads of purplish-blue blossoms in lavish profusion; comes into flower in June and continues until frost. For beds, baskets or rockeries it is highly desirable. Pkt. 10c.

VERONICA (Speedwell). H.P. Long spikes of brilliant flowers, excellent for growing in shady places and requiring plenty of moisture.

Finest Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 5c.

VINCA (Periwinkle). H.A. Of easy cultivation, growing very readily from seed and flowering same season. Plants have dark green foliage and the pink or white single flowers make fine pot plants; excellent for bedding.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Bright Rose. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

VIOLA odorata (Single Sweet Violet). Blue and white mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VISCARIA. H.A. Very free-blooming annuals, closely allied to the *Lychnis*; they form compact plants about a foot high, and are covered from early Summer till Fall with their bright flowers, shaped somewhat like a single Pink, borne on long, slender stems; it is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to prevent overcrowding.

Mixed. Containing about six different colors, some with dark eyes. Pkt. 5c.

VIRGINIA STOCK. H.A. Grand for beds or edging.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

WALLFLOWER. H.H.B. An old-fashioned English flower, greatly esteemed for its fragrance and its free Winter-blooming qualities

Finest Single Mixed. H.H.P. 18 in. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Tall Double Branching. **Finest Mixed.** 18 in. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

WILD CUCUMBER. See *Echinocystis lobata*.

Our Wild Garden Mixture (page 39) makes a very pleasing sight and is of the easiest culture. A bed of it should be in every garden.

ZINNIA

One of the most popular and most extensively used of all our hardy annuals. The following list comprises a very choice strain of large variety and of the most brilliant colors. Requires but little attention; will grow in any good garden soil. If sown in gentle heat in March, will flower latter part of June and continue until killed by frost.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Tall Double Giant.		
Finest Mixed. 2 ft.....	\$0.05	\$0.50
Dark Purple. 2 ft.....	.05	.60
Rose. 2 ft.....	.05	.60
Scarlet. 2 ft.....	.05	.60
White. 2 ft.....	.05	.60
Golden Yellow. 2 ft.....	.05	.60
Striped. 2 ft.....	.05	.60

Double Dwarf. Large-Flowering.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft.....	.05	.50
Salmon Rose. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Sulphur Yellow. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Orange. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Scarlet. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Crimson. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
White. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Golden Yellow. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Striped. 1 ft.....	.05	.60
Purple. 1 ft.....	.05	.60

Curled and Crested. A large-flowering variety with curiously curled and twisted petals. 2 ft.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

XERANTHEMUM. H.A. One of the oldest Ever-lasting.

Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.



Zinnias

FLOWER SEEDS FOR WILD GARDENS

Splendid Mixtures of Many Beautiful Varieties

These Mixtures contain many beautiful and interesting annuals, furnishing a profusion of bloom from early Summer until frost. They are intended to produce a display without the care necessary to regularly kept flower beds.

Dwarf Wild Garden Flower Seeds. ½-oz. pkt. 10c., 6 for 50c., postpaid.

Tall Wild Garden Flower Seeds. ½-oz. pkt. 10c. 6 for 50c., postpaid.





Bed of Cannas

SUMMER AND AUTUMN-FLOWERING BULBS

BEGONIA, Tuberous-Rooted

For bedding and as pot plants, these beautiful flowers are very desirable and popular. They bloom continuously all Summer, flowers very large, and out-rivaling those of the most brilliant Geraniums. The flowers are circular, large, and of great substance; the colors are most beautiful, rich and varied.

SINGLE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Rose, Scarlet, White, Yellow and Orange. Each 5c., doz. 60c., 100 \$4.00.

Finest Mixed. From above sorts. Each 5c., doz. 50c., 100 \$3.50.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Red, Rose, White and Yellow. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.
Finest Mixed. From above sorts. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear)

Very ornamental, with immense smooth, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green. One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower-border or lawn; will grow in any good garden soil, and is of easiest culture. To obtain the best results, should be planted where it will obtain plenty of water, and in an abundance of rich compost.

Monster Bulbs. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.
Extra Large Bulbs. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

CANNA ROOTS

Chas. Henderson. Flowers brilliant crimson, with yellow flame in throat. 3½ ft.

David Harum. Bronze foliage, flowers scarlet, dotted crimson. 3½ ft.

Florence Vaughan. Yellow, with bright red spots. 4½ ft.

Madam Crozy. Brilliant vermilion scarlet, with gilt edge. 3 ft.

Mont Blanc. The only genuine pure white Canna. 3 ft.

Shenandoah. Beautiful rosy pink, borne in large clusters. 3 ft.

Robusta. Scarlet flowers; bronze foliage. 8 ft.

All Varieties: Each 10c., doz. 75c.

DAHLIAS

These Summer and Autumn-flowering plants are more popular than ever. They should not be planted until the weather has become warm and settled in Spring, and should be taken up before severe frosts in Autumn. They require a sunny situation and rich soil, to bring out their full beauty. One shoot only should be allowed to each root. Roots should be kept in a warm, dry place during Winter.

We carry in stock a large number of the leading varieties and can also supply any variety not in stock.

GLADIOLUS

Of Summer-blooming plants for general garden decoration, the Gladioli are deserving of special attention. Requiring but little room for growth, they are exceedingly useful for planting among shrubbery in the border, while for massing in large beds, where a brilliant and effective display is desired, they are invaluable. They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. Bulbs should be planted about 3 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

Our mixtures are made up from fine varieties and are all selected, first-sized bulbs and sure to give the best results. If wanted by mail, add 10c. per doz. for postage.

Groff's Silver Trophy Strain. This magnificent strain has a world-wide reputation and represents the cream of Groff's creations. It has been divided into three color sections, which we offer separate or mixed, viz.:

Section No. 1. This contains all the scarlet, blood red, garnet, amaranth, and similar rich shades of color in great diversity. Each 6c., doz. 60c., 100 \$4.00.

Section No. 2. This is composed of the white, yellow and delicate shades of pink, rose, etc., and is especially valuable for cutting. Each 7c., doz. 65c., 100 \$5.00.

Section No. 3. In this section are included the new blue, purple, heliotrope, lilac, mauve and similar tints. A lady customer on seeing a bunch of these called them "Pansy colors." They are for the most part entirely new and distinct. Each 8c., doz. 80c., 100 \$6.00.

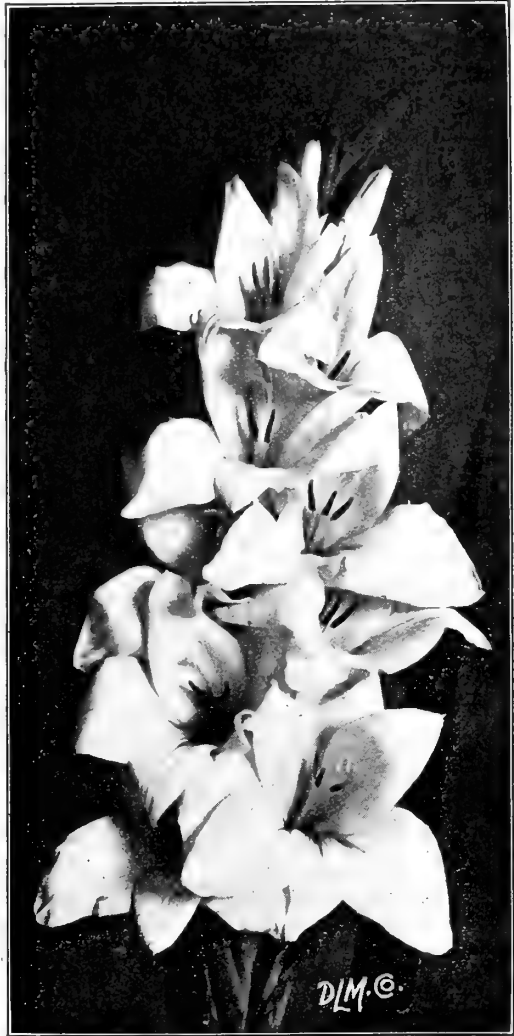
Gold Medal and Silver Trophy Mixture. This contains some each of the above three sections, and so great is the diversity in color that customers run practically no risk of getting any two alike; by far the finest mixture of Gladioli ever offered. Each 7c., doz. 65c., 100 \$5.00.

Groff's Hybrids. These are the earlier hybrids of Mr. Groff, and while not as fine as the preceding, the size and coloring of many of the sorts are truly marvelous. Each 4c., doz. 30c., 100 \$2.00.

Lemoine's Butterfly Hybrids, Mixed. The remarkable richness of the colorings of this class rival the finest Orchids. Doz. 30c., 100 \$2.00.

American Hybrids. This is our leading general mixture, and is composed of fine sorts in all colors, in first size bulbs only. Doz. 30c., 100 \$2.00, 1000 \$15.00.

Scarlet and Crimson. Shades mixed. Doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50, 1000 \$12.00.



Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS—Continued

White and Light. Shades mixed. Doz. 40c., 100 \$2.50, 1000 \$22.00.

Yellow. Shades mixed. Doz. 50c., 100 \$3.50.

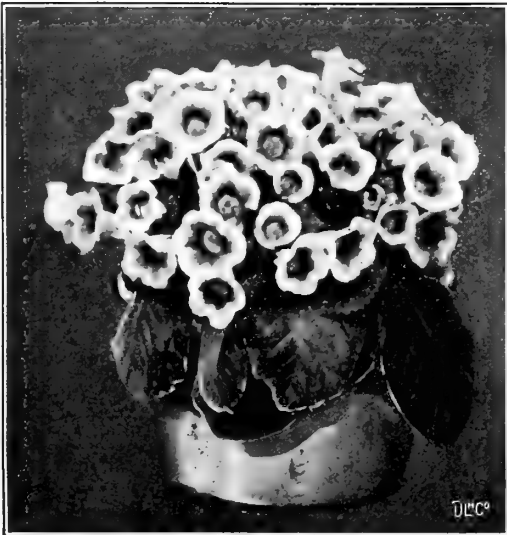
Striped and Variegated. Shades mixed. Doz. 40c., 100 \$3.00, 1000 \$25.00.

Pink. Shades mixed. Doz. 30c., 100 \$2.00, 1000 \$18.00.

GLOXINIA (Large Flowered)

Magnificent for house culture, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. They succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and require a moist heat. After blooming, dry off gradually, let the bulb remain in the pot without water, and keep in a warm place until they show signs of starting again.

	Each	Doz.
Blue Shades	\$0.10	\$1.00
Red Shades.....	.10	1.00
White.....	.10	1.00
Spotted.....	.10	1.00



Gloxinia

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

A snow-white Summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing 3 to 5 feet in height, gracefully surmounted with from 20 to 30 pure white bell-shaped flowers. Each 5c., doz. 50c.

LILIES

No class of plants can lay so much claim to our attention as the Lilies. They are stately, elegant and beautiful, and possess the most agreeable perfume, and for general effect, whether growing in garden or house, they have no rivals. The soil should be rich, deep and mellow, **with good drainage**, as nothing will injure the bulbs more than water collecting and standing around them. Do not put manure about the bulbs when setting, as it collects moisture and insects, and often causes the bulbs to decay. Top dressing is the better way to enrich the soil after the bulbs are set. The beds should be well covered with leaves and strawy manure to exclude the frost. Set bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep according to their size.

Auratum (Golden-banded Lil. of Japan). Immense white flowers, each petal marked with wide gold band and spotted with maroon. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Speciosum (lancifolium) album. Pure white, fragrant; very hardy. Each 20c., doz. \$2.00.

Speciosum roseum. White, spotted rose; splendid bulbs. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Speciosum rubrum. White, spotted crimson; splendid. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

Tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). Rich scarlet with black spots. Each 10c., doz. \$1.00.

Tigrinum flore pleno. Double, very fine. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.



Lilium Auratum

MADEIRA VINE

A rapid-growing vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and numerous racemes of feathery flowers of delicious fragrance. A beautiful and popular vine. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

MONTBRETIAS

The Montbretias are one of the brightest and best of Summer-flowering bulbs. The bulbs should be planted from April to June in clumps or groups of three to a dozen or more. They are perfectly hardy, and once planted can be left to care for themselves. In growth they resemble the Gladioli, and produce spikes of the most brilliant flowers in the various shades of orange, yellow, red, etc.

We offer the following varieties:

aurea. Deep yellow, trumpet shaped.

Crocasmiaeflora. Deep golden orange; fine.

Etoile de Feu (Fiery Star). Deep brilliant scarlet throughout.

elegans. Outside yellow and crimson, inside pure yellow.

Tigridia. Deep tawny yellow, a crimson blotch at the base of each segment.

Transcendent. Broad orange petals, golden center.

Price of any of the above varieties:

Each 5c., doz. 30c.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant flowers. Invaluable for bouquets, button holes and wherever cut flowers are in demand. Before potting the bulbs remove the small offsets.

Excelsior Double Pearl. A superior strain with very large white flowers; produced in great abundance. Doz. 25c., 100 \$1.50.



Montbretia

FERTILIZERS

Prices Subject to Change

FOR LAWNS

Bowker's Lawn and Garden Dressing, Prepared for Lawns, Gardens and Flower Beds. This dressing is prepared from chemicals, free from weed seeds, nearly odorless, clean to handle and easily applied. It acts gradually through the season, and produces a luxuriant growth of grass of a rich green color. It is also a superior dressing for the flower garden.

10-lb. bag for 1,000 square feet.....	\$0.50
25-lb. bag for 2,500 square feet.....	1.00
50-lb. bag for 5,000 square feet.....	1.50
100-lb. bag for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.....	3.00

Pulverized Sheep Manure. The richest natural manure, and the most nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthy than guano or any other manure. As a top-dressing for lawns, it is unequalled. Price per bag \$2.00, 10 lbs. 50c., 5 lbs. 25c., 2 lbs. 15c.

Canada Unleached Hardwood Ashes. As a fertilizer for lawns and gardens hardwood ashes are unequalled; they supply natural plant food, permanently enriching the soil. One of the best for lawns, giving the grass a rich, dark shade of green, and destroying many of the insects which are so injurious to grass, roots and leaves. Price per 100 lbs. \$1.00, ton \$18.00.

Pure Ground Bone. This is a very pure, finely pulverized form of ground bone, especially prepared for Rose culture, top dressing for lawns and for potted plants. Price, 5-lb. pkg. 20c., 100 lbs. \$1.85.

PLANT FOOD FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Soluble in water. A fertilizer made from chemicals and prepared especially for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, odorless and producing early and abundant blossoms of rich and brilliant color, and healthy, luxuriant plants. Directions for use with each package. Small package 15c., large package 25c.



"Sterlingworth" Plant Food, Tablet Form. A new, scientific, odorless food for potted plants. Makes plants grow and bloom luxuriantly, and drives troublesome insects from the soil. Small box, contains sufficient food for 10 ordinary house plants for three months, 10c.; large box, contains enough for 40 plants for three months, 25c.

Pulverized Sheep Manure. The richest natural manure, and the most nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthy than guano or any other manure. It is the best manure for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure. Directions: For mixing with soil, use 1 part manure to 6 parts soil. For making a liquid, use 1 pound manure to 5 gallons of water. Price per bag \$2.00, 10 lbs. 50c., 5 lbs. 25c., 2 lbs. 15c.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate. A concentrated general fertilizer used either alone or with manure. This phosphate is made, as its name implies, for the hill or drill or for broadcast sowing. It is composed principally of bone, thoroughly dissolved so as to make it active in all stages of plant growth. Price, per bag, 100 lbs. \$2.00, 50-lb. bag \$1.00.

Stockbridge Special Manures. They were the first special manures introduced in the country, and are founded on the principle of supplying the crop, in suitable proportion, with that plant food which it requires. The following are the leading brands: Potato, Corn and Grain, Grass Top Dressing, Small Fruits, Vegetables, Root Crops and Celery. Price, 100-lb. bag \$2.25, ton \$40.00.

CHEMICALS

Dissolved Bone. 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 12 to 14 per cent. phosphoric acid.....	100 lbs. \$1.75
Dissolved Bone, Black. 15 to 18 per cent. phosphoric acid.....	1.50
Plain Superphosphate. 12 to 14 per cent. phosphoric acid.....	1.00
Nitrate of Soda. 95 to 98 per cent. purity; 18 to 19 per cent. ammonia. 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.00.....	3.50
Sulphate of Ammonia. 24 to 25 per cent. ammonia.....	4.00
Dried Blood. 10 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50
Dried Blood. 12 to 14 per cent. ammonia.....	2.75
Muriate of Potash. 80 to 85 per cent.; 50 to 52 per cent. actual potash. 10 lbs. 50c.....	2.75
Double Sulphate of Potash and Magnesia. 48 to 52 per cent. sulphate of potash; 35 to 40 per cent. sulphate of magnesia; 25 to 28 per cent. actual potash.....	2.00
High Grade Sulphate of Potash. 90 to 95 per cent. sulphate of potash; 48 to 52 per cent. actual potash.....	3.00
Kainit. 23 to 25 per cent. sulphate and muriate of potash; 12 to 13 per cent. actual potash.....	1.00
Sulphate of Magnesia. 50 to 55 per cent. sulphate of magnesia.....	1.50
Land Plaster. 100-lb. bags, each.....	.75

INSECTICIDES

Prices Subject to Change

"SCALECIDE"

"Scalecide" is a petroleum oil from which the heavy lubricating and light inflammable oils have been removed, combined with certain vegetable oils, and chemically treated so as to mix instantly and to all practical purposes permanently, with cold water, making a white, milky solution. "Scalecide" is the nearest approach to a pure petroleum soap that has ever been made, but because of its oily appearance it is called a "soluble oil." This was tested out and tried by a number of the most careful fruit growers, before it was put on the market for the first time in the Winter and Spring of 1905. "Scalecide" is more efficient, more economical and easier to apply than any known remedy for the San Jose Scale.

"Scalecide" should be used when the trees are dormant or not growing. The best time is in the Fall as soon as the leaves are off the trees, for the scale is in its least resistant condition and therefore more successfully attacked. The old and gravid scale will die before breeding season the next year. The scale gets in its most destructive work in the Winter, as many trees apparently healthy in the Fall are dead when spraying time comes in the Spring, if unsprayed.

PRICES

1 quart Can.....	\$0.40
1 gallon Can.....	1.00
5 gallon Can.....	3.25
10 gallon Can.....	6.00
30 gallon, ½ Barrel.....	16.00
50 gallon Barrel.....	25.00

STERLINGWORTH CONCENTRATED LIME AND SULPHUR WASH

The most widely used and recommended remedy
for San Jose Scale



San Jose Scale is the worst pest of the 20th century. Oyster Shell Scale is also prevalent and destructive. Sterlingworth Concentrated Lime and Sulphur Wash is offered as a convenient and most effective remedy for these pests. It is ready for use by simply adding water. No heating is necessary.

Lime and Sulphur is also a preventive of certain fungous diseases, as Peach Leaf-Curl, Ground and Bitter Rot, Smuts, Scabs, Leaf Spot, etc.

Lime and Sulphur is also an insecticide of value when used against

the Caterpillar and Canker Worm, the larvae of the Codling Moth and Bud Moth and other pests, that remain in a dormant state in the Winter on the bark.

When trees are badly infected with either San Jose or Oyster Shell Scale they should be sprayed thoroughly twice—once during the late Fall and once in the early Spring. One gallon of Sterlingworth Concentrated Lime and Sulphur Wash makes 20 gallons of spraying solution of the proper strength for use during the dormant period during Spring. Full directions with each package.

Prices: 1 quart cans 30c., 1 gallon cans 75c., 5 gallon jacket cans \$2.25, 10 gallon jacket cans \$4.00, 25 gallon kegs \$6.00, 50 gallon barrels \$10.00.

STERLINGWORTH LIQUID BORDEAUX

A Concentrated Mixture for Use with
Water



By far the most important fungicide is Bordeaux Mixture, a complex chemical compound prepared by the action of Milk of Lime on a solution of Copper Sulphate.

The preparation of this valuable compound is best left to the experienced chemist, for unless fully combined, the Copper Salt will very likely burn and possibly destroy completely the foliage to which it is applied.

Properly compounded the value of Bordeaux Mixture cannot be overestimated.

"Sterlingworth" Bordeaux Mixture prevents or controls Scab, Leaf Spot and Sooty Mold of the Apple, Anthracnose of the Bean, Blackberry, Raspberry and Grape, Leaf Spot of the Beet and checks the ravages of the Flea Beetle, the various Rusts, Leaf Blights of Currant and Gooseberry, Celery and Pear Blight, Downy Mildew of the Cucumber, Melon and Squash, Potato Blight, Black Knot of the Plum, Peach Leaf-Curl, Shot-Hole Fungus, also Fungous Diseases, Blights and Leaf Spots of Shade Trees.

Prices: 1 quart cans 35c., 1 gallon cans \$1.00.

GUARANTEED CATTLE OIL

Protects Stock From Flies

We call this Fly Oil "guaranteed," because it is guaranteed,—guaranteed to protect Cattle and Horses from flies and mosquitoes to your satisfaction. We do not define what satisfaction means. We leave that to you—the user. All we ask is that you use it as directed; give it a good, honest trial and treat us as you would wish to be treated were our positions reversed.

It is mixed ready for use on opening the can.

Every can bears the following guarantee: This fluid is guaranteed to give you satisfaction when used as directed on this can,—you to be the judge of what constitutes satisfaction. In case it fails, return the unused portion to the dealer from whom you made the purchase any time within thirty days from date purchased, and he will return you the amount paid.

This guarantee is born of an exact knowledge of just how good **Guaranteed Cattle Oil** is. We know that there are but few fly oils which are really satisfactory. Most of them are either not lasting, or are expensive or injurious.

We know that **Guaranteed Cattle Oil** is the most lasting, most satisfactory fly oil or killer manufactured, regardless of price, and claim that when properly used it will protect cattle all day, in ordinary weather. Every fly hit with the fluid is killed and all others are kept off by the odor. It may be applied with a brush, rag, or sprayer.

Every can is equipped with a patent pouring spout, an arrangement far superior to the old style screw top cans which were hard to open, and unsatisfactory in other ways.

STERLINGWORTH KEROSENE EMULSION



A valuable remedy against Scale and all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as Plant Lice, Leaf Aphids, Woolly Aphids, Thrip, Celery Aphids, Squash Bug, Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Cabbage Worms, etc., etc.

Kerosene Emulsion is an article of so wide and varied usefulness that it should be in the hands of everyone who has even a small garden of either vegetables or flowers. It kills the green plant louse and other sucking insects at once and is extensively used for Fall and early Spring spray-

ing against San Jose Scale.

Many kerosene emulsions are prepared from kerosene, a cheap grade of hard soap and water. Emulsions made from this material are less efficient than Sterlingworth Kerosene Emulsion, which is made from Whale Oil Soap and Water-white Oil.

Prices: 1 quart cans 35c., 1 gallon cans \$1.00.

STERLINGWORTH WHALE OIL SOAP AND TOBACCO

Sterlingworth Whale Oil Soap and Tobacco is different from the so-called Whale Oil Soap usually sold for agricultural use. It is different in strength, different in efficiency and more desirable in many ways. It is a compound of Whale Oil and Fish Oil, the efficiency of which is greatly increased by the addition of Tobacco extractive matter. It possesses all the valuable features of Whale Oil Soap and the additional insecticide values of Tobacco, and can be used for any purpose for which Whale Oil Soap is used, with doubly satisfactory results. It is a most effective, reliable and cheap remedy for destroying San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Plant Lice and all sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, Rose bushes, etc.

Price: 1 pound box 15c., 2 pound box 25c., 5 pound box, 60c.



STERLINGWORTH LAWN COMPOUND

Kills the Weeds but not the Grass and Makes the Lawn Green and Velvety



It is a dry powder to be sprinkled over the lawn and weeds when they are dry. It adheres to the rough, broad surfaces of such weeds as plantain, dandelions, chickweed, and all other weeds having a broad, hairy surface, and soon destroys them. It does not stick or lodge on the grass owing to its upright position and smooth surface.

Twenty-four hours after application of compound we advise watering the lawn thoroughly. This dissolves the chemical, forming the killer which

when so dissolved becomes a very powerful and quick fertilizer, which gives the grass a beautiful rich green color. Two applications will generally clean out the weeds from the most heavily weeded lawn, while one application will do it, if carefully applied, in most instances. It is not successful on lawns completely shaded.

One pound will dress 100 to 200 square feet, depending on the condition of the lawns. Each package gives full particulars for use.

Do not confuse this article with Sterlingworth Weed Killer, described on this page, which is for an entirely different purpose.

Prices: 5 pound cans 60c., 10 pound cans \$1.00.

STERLINGWORTH HELLEBORE



No preparation is so satisfactory and generally effective against Rose Slugs, Currant Worms, and all other leaf-eating insects as pure White Hellebore; but it must be pure and strong to give good results.

This Hellebore is ground from pure, fresh, prime White Hellebore Root, carefully cleaned before grinding. It is absolutely pure and is so guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Sterlingworth Hellebore is put up in patent, air-tight, sifter-top boxes. This box is so constructed that the perfora-

tions forming the sifter top can be closed after being opened and thus conserve the strength of any powder remaining unused.

Hellebore may be used dry or as a spray. Full directions on each package.

Prices: ½ pound box 15c., 1 pound box 25c.

STERLINGWORTH WEED KILLER

Sterlingworth Weed Killer is the most powerful and effective weed-killing compound known for use on walks, drives, tennis courts, golf links, etc., or where the killing of all vegetation is desired. It is a dry powder to be dissolved in water. When properly applied it completely destroys all kinds of weeds, grass (including milkweed and witch grass), briars, burdocks, dandelions, daisies, thistles, poison ivy and other objectionable vegetation. One application kills roots and foliage, preventing further growth until new seed is sown.

It may be applied with an ordinary watering can. One pound makes 10 gallons, 3 pounds make 30 gallons, 5 pounds make 50 gallons.

Prices: 1 pound package 50c., 3 pound package \$1.25, 5 pound package \$2.00.



CUT WORM FOOD



The ravages of the Cut Worm have increased from year to year to such an extent that thousands of dollars worth of vegetables have been lost, both by the market gardener and the kitchen garden planter, and with no preparation in sight to rid the soil of Cut Worms, the outlook for many a planter was very gloomy. But at last Cut Worm Food was introduced last season with wonderful results and what promised to be a dire calamity has been turned into a real pleasure in gardening. Cut Worm Food is effective and properly constructed; is harmless to the plants, and safe and easy for the operator. For the Cabbage Worm it is unequaled. It proves very satisfactory on mice and can be used where cats, dogs, ferrets, etc., are, without danger to the animals.

Use it as soon as the first plants break ground or as soon as plants are transplanted from seed bed. We thoroughly recommend Cut Worm Food.

Prices: 1 pound package 25c., 5 pound box 85c., 10 pound box \$1.35.

Arsenate of Lead. Much superior to all other Arsenic Poisons used for leaf-eating insects. Sticks to foliage, can be used at any strength without danger of burning. 1 lb. jars 20c., 2 lb. jars 38c., 5 lb. jars 90c.

Bowker's Pyrox. A practical remedy for mildew, scab, rot, rust, etc.; destroys the codling moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar and allied pests. 5 lb. cans \$1.00, 10 lb. cans \$1.75.

Ant Exterminator. For the destruction of ants in lawn and pleasure grounds. Directions for use on each package. Put up in three sizes, 30c., 60c. and \$1.00.

I. X. L. Lice Powder. A cheap and effective remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin, lice on cattle, horses or plants. Directions on each package. Each 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Fir Tree Oil, Soluble. For destroying all insects and parasites that infest plants, without injuring the plants. It is also an excellent wash for dogs and other animals, and is harmless to the hands and skin. Directions with each package. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40c., pt. 65c., qt. \$1.15, gal. \$4.00.

Flour of Sulphur. A preventative and cure for mildew on Grape Vines, Rose Bushes, etc. Apply with powder gun or bellows. Lb. 6c., 5 lb. package 25c., 10 lb. package 50c.

Crow Tar. A positive preventive of crows picking up corn after planting; better than "Scare-Crows." Does not injure the corn in any way. Qt. can 25c.

Nikoteen. A liquid insecticide for spraying or vaporizing. Specially prepared for use in greenhouses. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. bottle 75c.

London Purple. Per pound box, 20c.

Nikoteen Aphis Punk. A preparation of Nicotine in most convenient form for killing insect life on plants and flowers, without injuring the most sensitive bloom or foliage. Price per box, 12 rolls, 60c.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; destroys insects injurious to house and garden plants. 5 lb. package 30c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. For destroying Rose slugs, green fly, lice and eggs of insects. Price, in tin box, with directions, sufficient for five gallons of water, 10c. and 20c.

Tobacco Dust. Kills black and green fly, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as a fertilizer. Apply with powder duster or bellows. Lb. 10c., 5 lb. package 25c., 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating greenhouse, for the destruction of green fly and other insects. Dampen before lighting. Bale, 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Bug Death. It is sure death to Potato, Squash and Cucumber bugs, Currant and Tomato worms, etc.; also prevents blight on Potato vines. Safe to handle. It is applied dry and will not blow or wash off. Lb. 15c., 3 lbs. 35c., 5 lbs. 50c., $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$1.00.

Shakers for Bug Death. Each 25c.

Cypher's Anti-Fly Pest. A preparation guaranteed to keep flies away from cattle and horses. May be applied with a brush or hand sprayer. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 50c., gal. 75c.

SUNDRIES

Axes, Handled. 75c. to \$1.25.

Atomizers. Scollay's, No. 1, 80c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 3, 60c.; No. 4, 50c.; Angle, 80c.; Acme (tin), 50c.

Baskets. Verbena, small, \$2.00 per 100; large, \$3.00 per 100.

We also have all other kinds of Baskets.

Bellows. Woodason's Large Single Cone, \$2.00; Small Single Cone, \$1.00; Large Spray, \$2.00; Small Spray, \$1.25.

Bill Hooks. English, \$1.25.

Bush Hooks. \$1.25.

Buckets, Well. Galvanized Hoop, 75c.; Bates', \$2.00; Valve, \$1.00.

Brooms, Stable. Upright Rattan, 60c.; Rattan and Corn mixed, 50c.

Churns, Cylinder. No. 1, \$2.25; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$3.25.

Dibbers. Iron Point, 35c.

Diggers. Clam, 50c.; Potato, 5 tines, 55c.; 6 tines, 65c.; Post Hole (Gibbs), \$1.25.

Edging Knives. (Ely), 50c.

Feed Bags. Genuine Whitaker, 85c.; Whitaker Pattern, 70c.

Flails. (Torrey's), 60c.

Forks. Transplanting, 20c. and 30c.; Spading, plain, 75c.; strapped, 80c.; Manure, 4 tines, 70c.; 5 tines, 80c.; 6 tines, 90c.; Hay, 25c. to 50c.; Wood Stable, 50c.; Grapple Horse Hay, 4 tines, \$5.00; 6 tines, \$6.00; Double Harpoon Horse Hay, \$1.75.

Fruit Pickers. 25c.

Food, Spratt's Dog. Used by the leading kennel owners and breeders in the world. Fed exclusively at the principal dog shows.

Dog Cakes. 3-lb. cartons 25c., 25 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$6.75.

Puppy Cakes. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cartons 25c., 25 lbs. \$1.90, 50 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Garden Lines, Braided. 100 ft. lengths 50c., 50 ft. 30c.

Garden Reels. Large iron, 50c.

Grease, Axle. Snowflake, qt. 20c., 2 qts. 35c., gal. 65c.; Frazer's, box, 12c., 15-lb. pail \$1.00, 25-lb. pail \$1.50.

Glazing Points. Peerless (Improved Van Reyper). No. 2 for medium double thick glass; No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for large double thick and skylight glass. Price, either size, per 1000, 60c.; pincers for driving, 50c.

Grass Catchers. For any style mower (state size of machine), 75c.

Grass Hooks. English, No. 2, 35c.; No. 3, 40c.; No. 4, 45c.; American, 25c. to 35c.

Grafting Chisels. 50c.

Grafting Wax. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., lb. 25c.

Grindstones. Nova Scotia, mounted on strong frames, 20 in. \$5.00, 25 in. \$7.00, 30 in. \$8.00.

Hose, Rubber. Service warranted for one year. $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 11c. per ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 13c. per ft.

Hose Nozzles. Deming Vermorel, 75c.; Bordeaux, 75c.; Boston Spray, 50c.; Fairy, 50c.

Hose Couplings. Brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in., per pair, 20c.

SUNDRIES—Continued

Hose Menders. Hudson's, 6 tubes, 20 wires and pliers, 60c. per box; bands, 15c. per doz.; tubes, 36c. per doz.; Cooper's, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Hose Reels. Tubular Metal. No. 10, for 100 ft. of hose, \$2.75; No. 20, for 150 ft. of hose, \$3.

Hotbed Mats. Palmer's Burlap, 76 x 76 in., \$1.15; Burlap and Duck, \$1.45.

Hoes. Field and Garden, 25c. to 45c.; Warren, Humphrey and Plympton, 65c.; Dutch Scuffle, 6 in. 55c., 7 in. 60c., 8 in. 65c., 9 in. 75c.; American Scuffle, 6 in. 20c., 7 in. 25c., 8 in. 30c., 9 in. 35c.; Arlington Scuffle, \$1.40; Rapid Easy Scuffle, 50c.; Billing's Bog, \$1.00; Adze Eye Bog, 65c.

Kegs. Oak, 5 gal. 90c., 10 gal. \$1.20, 15 gal. \$1.45, 20 gal. \$1.90.

Knives. English Budding, \$1.25 and \$1.50; English Pruning, \$1.25 and \$1.50; Lightning Hay, \$1.00; Corn, 20c. and 30c.; Asparagus, 25c.

Mastica. For glazing greenhouses, sashes, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 75c., gal. \$1.35.

Mastica Machine. For applying Mastica, \$1.25.

Mattocks. With Cutter, 75c.; with Pick 75c.

Measures. Varnished, qt. 15c., 2 qts. 20c., 4 qts. 30c., pk. 45c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 85c. Set of 5, \$1.75.

Milk Tubes. Composition, 25c.; Genuine Silver, 50c.

Oil. Machine, for all kinds of implements. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 50c., gal. 75c.; Climax, qt. cans, 30c.

Oilers. 10c. to 25c.

Paper. Butter, 18c. per lb.

Pails. Stable, Pine, 35c.; Heavy Oak, 65c.; Galvanized Iron, 25c. to 50c.; Fibre, 12 qts., 45c.

Picks. Chisel Pointed, 7 lbs., 75c.; Contractor's, 8 to 9 lbs., 80c.

Planters, Hand Corn. Segment, \$1.50.

Plant Protecting Cloth. A cheap substitute for glass. Heavy, 19c. per yard.

Putty Bulbs. Scollay's, \$1.00.

Plant Tubs. Cypress. Painted green, drop handles. Bound with extra heavy hoops.
No. 1, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, \$1.25.
No. 2, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 11 in. high, \$1.50.
No. 3, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, \$1.75.
No. 4, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, \$2.25.

Rakes. Steel Garden and Lawn, 12 teeth, 45c.; 14 teeth, 50c.; 16 teeth, 55c.; Wood Lawn, 50c.; Hay, 20c. to 40c.; Drag or Bull, 75c.

Raffia. Per lb. 20c.

Saws, Buck. Disston's, No. 50, \$1.00; Double Edge Pruning Saws, 16 in., 65c.; 18 in., 75c.

Scissors. Grape Vine, 6 in., 85c.; 7 in., 95c.; Bow, 6 in., \$1.25; Flower Gatherers', \$1.10.

Seed Sowers. Cahoon's Broadcast, \$3.50.

Scrapers, Tree. Steel blade, 35c.; Heavy, 50c.

Scythes. Little Giant, double back, 85c.; India Steel, 75c.; Clipper, 75c.; English Lawn, \$1.50; Bush and Bramble, 75c.

Scythe Snaths. Grass, 75c.; Bush, 85c.

Scythe Stones. Round English, 20c.; American, 10c.

Shears. English Grass, 8 in., \$1.10; 9 in., \$1.25; 10 in., \$1.50; English Hedge, 8 in., \$1.20; 9 in., \$1.40; 10 in., \$1.65; Long Handle Border, 9 in., \$1.80; 10 in., \$2.50; with wheels, 9 in., \$2.75; 10 in., \$3.25; 6 in. Ladies', \$1.00; Sheep, for cutting grass, 50c. and 75c.; Pruning, French, 8 in., \$1.00; 9 in., \$1.20; 10 in., \$1.40; No. 61, German Volute Spring, 85c.; Concord Spring, 50c.

Shellers, Corn. Red Chief, \$2.00; Penn., with separator, \$8.50.

Shovels. Round and square point, 65c. and 75c.

Spades. 65c. and 75c.

Stanchions. Chain Hanging, \$1.25.

Sprinklers, Lawn. 4 arms, \$3.00; 8 arms, \$3.50; Water Witch, 50c.

Stretchers, Wire. For plain, twisted and barbed wire. Each, 75c.

Thermometers, Japanned Tin Case. 6 in. 30c., 8 in. 40c., 10 in. 50c., 12 in. 90c.

Incubator. Cyphers, 65c.; Prairie State, 50c., with stand, 65c.

Brooder. Cyphers, 50c.; Spirit, 35c.; Wilder, 35c.

Dairy, Floating. 25c.

Tin Foil. Common, 15c. per lb.; Violet, 35c. per lb.

Tomato Supports. Hard wood, well made. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tooth Picks. Per box, 10c.

Tree Pruners. Waters', 6 ft., 75c.; 8 ft., 85c.; 10 ft., \$1.00; 12 ft., \$1.15; Rockdale, 2 ft. handles, 75c.; 3 ft. handles, \$1.00.

Trowels. Transplanting, 5 in., 10c.; 6 in., 15c.; American Steel, 10c.; Extra quality, 35c. and 40c.

Twine. White Cotton, 25c. per lb.; Jute, 15c. per lb.; Hemp, 15c. per ball; Binder, market price; Silkaline, for stringing Smilax and bouquet work, 25c. per spool.

Vases. Fibre, for cut flowers, 25c. to \$1.75.

Water Pots. Heavy Galvanized.

4 qts.....\$0.50 10 qts.....\$0.75

6 qts......55 12 qts......85

8 qts......65 16 qts.....1.25

Parlor, straight stream only. Very handy for house plants. Qt. 40c., 2 qts. 50c.

Weeders, Garden. Excelsior, 15c.; Lang's, 25c.; Noyes', 25c.; Hazeltine's, 25c.

Wheelbarrows. Garden, No. 2, \$2.90; No. 4, \$3.25; No. 6, \$4.00; Canal, steel wheel, \$2.00; wood wheel, \$1.75.

Weaners, Rice's Calf. No. 1, for calves, 30c.; No. 2, 1 to 2 years, 50c.; No. 3, for full grown, 75c.

Wickets. For Garden Borders, wrought iron, painted green.

No. 1 D. 16 x 25 in. takes 100 Borders for 100 ft. Each 12c., doz. \$1.25.

No. 1 C. 13 x 20 in. takes 130 Borders for 100 ft. Each 6c., doz. 65c.

No. 1 B. 10 x 15 in. takes 180 Borders for 100 ft. Each 4c., doz. 40c.

No. 1 A. 8 x 12 in. takes 220 Borders for 100 ft. Each 3c., doz. 25c.

"Anchor" Flower Bed and Lawn Guard, 16 in. high. Per ft. 10c.

Wine Presses. No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$8.60.

Wire, Barbed. (Prices on application.) Florists', all sizes. (Prices on application.)

STANDARD FLOWER POTS

Measurements from Inside to Inside. Width and Depth Equal.

Special price on large quantities.



	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
2¼ inch.....	\$0.01	\$0.10	\$0.65	8 inch.....	\$0.12	\$1.20	\$8.00
2½ inch.....	.02	.15	.85	9 inch.....	.15	1.50	11.00
3 inch.....	.02	.20	1.00	10 inch.....	.25	2.40	15.00
3½ inch.....	.03	.25	1.25	11 inch.....	.30	3.00	20.00
4 inch.....	.03	.30	1.50	12 inch.....	.40	4.20	30.00
5 inch.....	.04	.40	2.50	14 inch.....	each	.75	
6 inch.....	.06	.60	4.00	16 inch.....	each	1.35	
7 inch.....	.08	.90	6.00	18 inch.....	each	2.00	

FLOWER POT SAUCERS

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
3½ inch.....	\$0.02	\$0.12	\$0.90	10 inch.....	\$0.08	\$0.85	\$6.00
4 inch.....	.02	.18	1.25	11 inch.....	.10	1.00	7.50
5 inch.....	.03	.24	1.65	12 inch.....	each	.12	
6 inch.....	.03	.30	2.00	14 inch.....	each	.15	
7 inch.....	.04	.40	2.50	16 inch.....	each	.25	
8 inch.....	.05	.50	3.75	18 inch.....	each	.35	
9 inch.....	.07	.70	5.00				

BULB OR SEED PANS

Round.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
6 inch.....	\$0.06	\$0.60	10 inch.....	\$0.15	\$1.50
7 inch.....	.08	.75	12 inch.....	.30	3.00
8 inch.....	.10	.96	14 inch.....	.60	6.00
9 inch.....	.12	1.25			

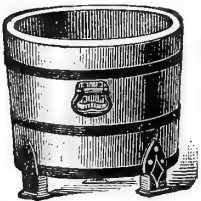
WATERPROOF FLOWER POT SAUCERS

They do not absorb moisture, and are indispensable when decorative plants are placed on the table, carpets, etc., thus preventing all injury by moisture.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
5 inch.....	\$0.12	\$1.25	9 inch.....	\$0.16	\$1.70
6 inch.....	.13	1.35	10 inch.....	.17	1.85
7 inch.....	.14	1.45	12 inch.....	.20	2.25
8 inch.....	.15	1.55	14 inch.....	.30	2.75
	Each			Each	
12 inch, with casters.....	\$0.60		18 inch, with casters.....	\$1.00	
14 inch, with casters.....	.70		20 inch, with casters.....	1.25	
16 inch, with casters.....	.90		22 inch, with casters.....	1.50	

NEPONSET PAPER FLOWER POTS

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
2¼ inch.....	\$0.08	\$0.25	4 inch.....	\$0.20	\$0.80
2½ inch.....	.10	.30	5 inch.....	.30	1.20
3 inch.....	.11	.45	6 inch.....	.40	1.65
3½ inch.....	.15	.60			



PLANT TUBS

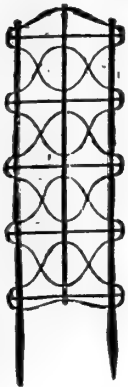
Cypress. Painted green, drop handles. Bound with extra heavy hoops. Inside measurements: No. 1, 10¼ in. diameter, 10¾ in. high, \$1.25; No. 2, 11¾ in. diameter, 11 in. high, \$1.50; No. 3, 13¼ in. diameter, 13¼ in. high, \$1.75; No. 4, 14½ in. diameter, 14¼ in. high, \$2.25.

LABELS, WOOD. For Plants, Trees, Etc.

Plain	Per 100	Per 1000	Painted	Per 100	Per 1000
4 inch Pot Labels.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	4 inch Pot Labels.....	\$0.12	\$0.80
4½ inch Pot Labels.....	.10	.70	4½ inch Pot Labels.....	.15	.90
5 inch Pot Labels.....	.15	.80	5 inch Pot Labels.....	.15	1.05
6 inch Pot Labels.....	.15	1.00	6 inch Pot Labels.....	.20	1.30
8 inch Garden Labels.....	.45	4.00	8 inch Garden Labels.....	.55	4.50
12 inch Garden Labels.....	.60	6.00	12 inch Garden Labels.....	.75	7.00
			3½ inch Tree Labels, copper wired....	.25	1.50

GARDEN TRELLIS

Veranda. This is by far the most ornamental and substantial Trellis made, being especially adapted to outdoor use for high climbing shrubs and vines. Made of wood and rattan, and painted green.



	Each
6 feet 18 inches wide.....	\$0.95
8 feet 18 inches wide.....	1.25
10 feet 20 inches wide.....	1.75
12 feet 24 inches wide.....	2.40

FAN TRELLIS, For Vines



	Doz.	Each
1½ feet high.....	\$1.00	\$0.10
2 feet high.....	1.50	.15
3 feet high.....	4.50	.45
4 feet high.....	6.50	.60
5 feet high.....	9.00	.85
6 feet high.....	10.00	.95
7 feet high.....	12.00	1.10
8 feet high.....	13.00	1.20

PLANT STAKES, Round, Tapering, Painted Green

	Doz.	100
1½ feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.00
2 feet.....	.25	1.75
2½ feet.....	.35	2.35
3 feet.....	.60	3.20
3½ feet.....	.65	4.00
4 feet.....	.75	4.80
5 feet.....	.90	5.60

Heavy, Painted Green, Round. Suitable for Dahlias, Hollyhocks, and all plants requiring strong support.

	Doz.	100
3 feet long.....	\$0.75	\$4.85
4 feet long.....	1.10	6.50
5 feet long.....	1.25	\$8.15
6 feet long.....	1.55	9.80

Square, Green Painted. Strong and durable.

	Doz.	100
1½ feet long.....	\$0.15	\$1.00
2 feet long.....	.20	1.50
2½ feet long.....	.30	2.25
3 feet long.....	.40	3.00
3½ feet long.....	\$0.45	\$3.50
4 feet long.....	.55	4.00
5 feet long.....	.75	5.50
6 feet long.....	1.00	7.00

CANE STAKES. These are light, strong and durable. They vary in length from six to ten feet; can be cut to the desired length. Doz. 20c., 100 \$1.00.

UNPAINTED HARDWOOD STAKES. Square, 2 ft., 100 25c., 3 ft., 100 30c.

WIRE STAKES. Made of galvanized wire. 3, 3½, 4 ft. Price on application.

NORCROSS GARDEN CULTIVATOR

The prongs are of Spring Steel with forged Shovels at ends. Socket, Frame, and the Clamping Bar are Toughest Malleable. Handle best grade White Ash, 4 feet long. Metal parts painted black except Shovels are



Silver Bronzed. The prongs are perfectly changeable for rows of any width. **LOOSENING TWO NUTS** releases any prong without disturbing the others. Works between rows or center prong can be removed and rows straddled. A perfect weeder and pulverizer, giving level cultivation. Removing center prong and reversing other four makes Potato Digger. Price 75c.

PALMER'S HOTBED MATS

These are made expressly for Winter covering of hotbeds and coldframes. They are indestructible, cheap and warm, and will not harbor mice or vermin.

Have now been in practical use for years, costing less than the old-fashioned straw mats and entirely take their place.

	Each
Size 76 x 76, burlap and duck.....	\$1.45
Size 76 x 76, plain burlap.....	1.15

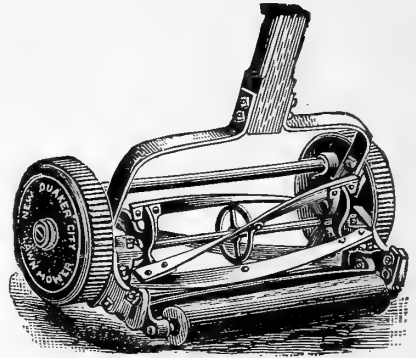


THE NEW QUAKER CITY AND GARDEN CITY LAWN MOWERS

These Mowers are of the internal gear construction, the driving gear being encased within the wheel and positively protected from dust and dirt.

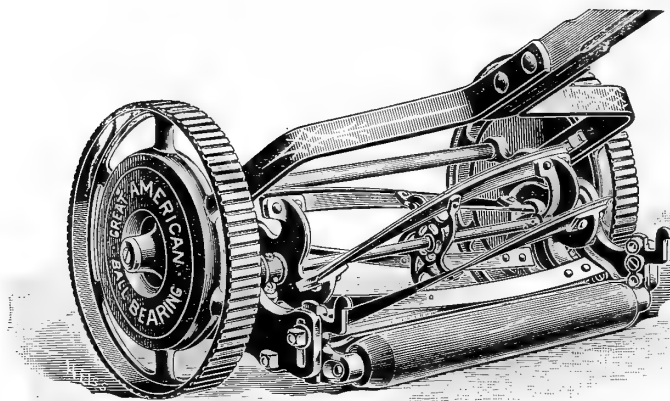
The adjustments are serviceable, simple and exact throughout. The ratchet has a self-adjusting pawl, without springs, but is a positive clutch upon pushing the mower forward. The handle braces are adjustable to suit heights of different persons using the mower. They are built for hard wear and are guaranteed in all respects.

The bed-knife is made of the best quality of steel, but flexible and adjusted to conveniently touch the revolving cutters, making the mower positively self-sharpening.



Garden City, 12-in. Solid Knife.....	\$6.00	New Quaker City, 12-in. Open Knife.....	\$6.00
Garden City, 14-in. Solid Knife.....	6.50	New Quaker City, 14-in. Open Knife.....	6.50
Garden City, 16-in. Solid Knife.....	7.00	New Quaker City, 16-in. Open Knife.....	7.00
Garden City, 18-in. Solid Knife.....	7.50	New Quaker City, 18-in. Open Knife.....	7.50

GREAT AMERICAN BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER



No Bicycle was ever built possessed of an adjustment of greater nicety than the ball bearings of this superior Lawn Mower. The highest grade steel balls of unvarying exactness are used in absolutely dust-proof steel covered cups, and the balls rest in an improved ball retainer and separator.

This machine is equipped with a self-sharpening upturned dead knife of solid cast steel, which can be regulated to cut from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the ground.

It is finished in aluminum and gold, and is a very attractive machine, and we guarantee it to do superior work and to be possessed of great durability.

15 in. \$9.00, 17 in. \$10.00, 19 in. \$11.00, 21 in. \$12.00.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN TRIMMER

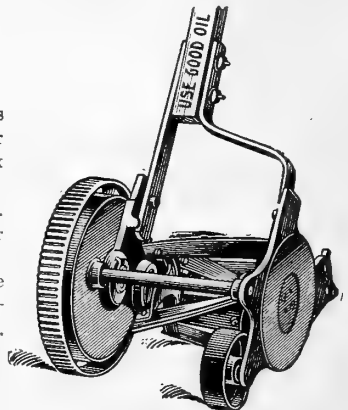
To meet the demand for a serviceable tool to take the place of grass shears and other devices for cutting the grass left at the edge of lawns after mowing, there has been revived a little machine which was made twenty-six years ago.

The weight has been reduced, and ball bearings added to the cylinder. This new machine will cut to within three-eighths of an inch of a wall or tree. It will mow any border wide enough to run one wheel on.

In construction, it is similar to all other "Pennsylvania" products. The blades are of *crucible tool steel*, hardened and tempered in oil. It is self-sharpening. Ball bearings have patented "Pennsylvania" adjustment. Light running, easily handled. Built for hard and long service.

Has 4 blades, making a 6-inch cut.

Price, \$5.50



NEW GOLD MEDAL LAWN ROLLER



The lawn roller is a tool that has come to the front and its use is now considered the most essential feature of a good lawn.

In the Spring, after the freezing and thawing season, the ground becomes uneven and porous, receding from the grass roots. If allowed to settle of its own accord the lawn is left rough and the grass liable to die off in the high spots. If pressed back evenly and firmly with a lawn roller the chances for a new velvety lawn are much more favorable. Again rolling during the Summer season after rains will be found very helpful and tend to make a much thicker lawn.

This roller has smooth roller surface, beveled edges, steel shaft. Notice manner in which weights are hung.

No strain on axle, handle is always off of ground. Roller bearings make it draw 44 per cent. lighter than other rollers.

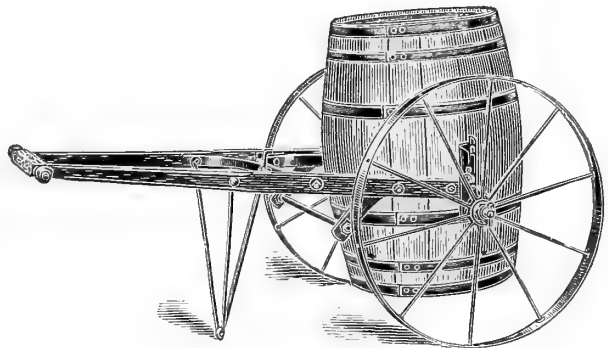
PRICES

No.	Diameter	Length	Sect.	Weight	Price
401	15 in.	16 in.	2	150 lbs.	\$7.50
402	15 in.	24 in.	3	200 lbs.	10.00
407	20 in.	24 in.	2	300 lbs.	15.00
409	24 in.	20 in.	2	400 lbs.	19.50

COMBINED BARREL TRUCK, HAND CART AND LEAF RACK

When we consider the almost innumerable uses to which our Combined Truck and Hand Cart can be applied, its "handiness" and the immense amount of time and hard labor saved by its use, it is not a matter of surprise that it is steadily growing into popular favor.

The barrel is raised from the ground, carried to the place desired and *instantly detached*, all *without handling*. The weight being balanced over the axle, no lifting or down pressure is needed in transportation.



Our trucks are equipped with *steel wheels*—durable, strong and handsome. We have wheels of $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches tread, but *always send truck wheels $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, unless otherwise specified.*

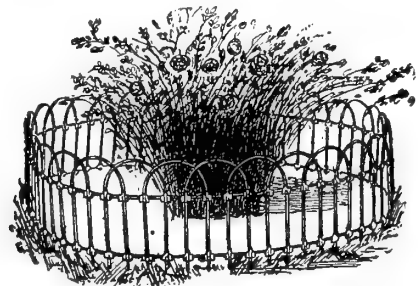
PRICES

Truck only, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. tires.....	\$7.50
Truck only, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. tires.....	8.25
Truck only, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. tires.....	9.00
Hand Cart box only.....	3.25
Leaf Rack only.....	5.50
Extra Trunnions, pr.....	.40



"ANCHOR" FLOWER BED AND LAWN GUARDS

These guards fill a long-felt want, and are far superior to the makeshifts generally used. They are entirely constructed of Nos. 8 and 9 Galvanized Steel Wire. The Horizontal Wires being absolutely locked to the Upright Wires by our patented Anchor Clamp make the joints "*rivet tight*." They cannot slip. Anyone can put the Guard in place, and when in place it is a Guard. Price, 16 in. high, 10c. per foot.



IRON AGE

GARDEN SEED DRILLS and WHEEL HOES

These are practical, every-day tools for everybody interested in making gardens, big and little.

For Market Gardeners, they save time in operation, save ground, because you can plant as close as crop will stand, save seed because of sure

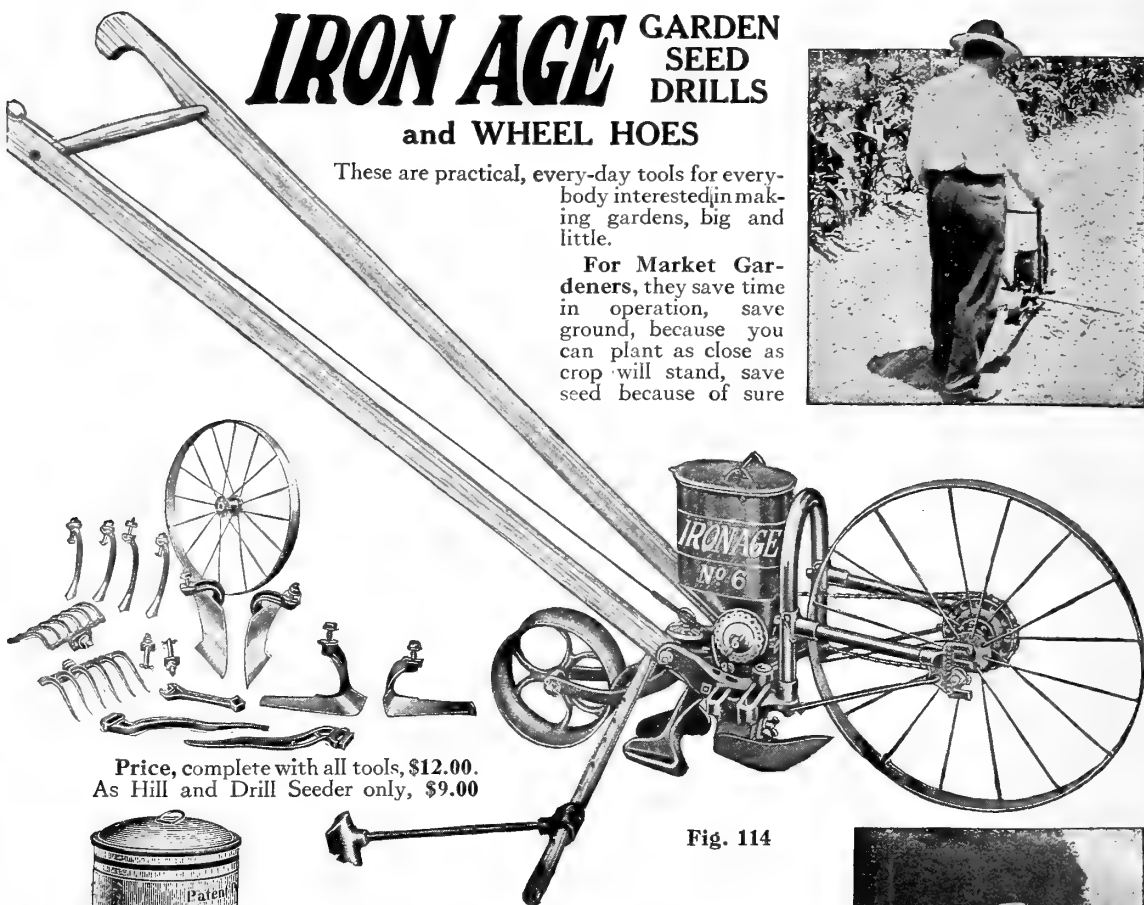


Fig. 114

Price, complete with all tools, \$12.00.
As Hill and Drill Seeder only, \$9.00



Fig. 184, No. 25, Price \$4.50

All changes are quickly and readily made. Sows accurately any kind of small seed. Has force feed with brush agitator that does not injure the seed. With tools shown at the left you can hoe between or astride the rows, cultivate, furrow, cover, ridge growing crops, weed and level the ground. Its wheel hoe form is known as No. 1, shown on next page.

No. 25 Fertilizer Distributor Attachment.

Handles all commercial fertilizers. Sows across bottom of the furrow, or at either side, or both sides together. Four quart hopper.

planting at any distance apart or in continuous rows as thick as you wish.

You can cultivate more thoroughly and more carefully than with a horse.

You can put in crops between rows that have been farmed with a horse, and work with wheel hoes until first crop is harvested.

For Home Gardeners they take away all of the drudgery of hand work and make garden cultivation into real pleasure and profit—better crops than you could have with the old-fashioned hoe. Your wife and children can operate them.

The No. 6 Combined, shown on this page, is four machines in one—a hill dropper, drill seeder, double wheel hoe and single wheel hoe.



Astride a row of Peppers between Onions



With another drill attachment on No. 1 frame, this machine can be made into No. 4 Combined Drill and Double and Single Wheel Hoe, which sows seed in continuous rows only, but otherwise is same as No. 6.

Ask for latest Iron Age Garden Tool booklet.

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes

No. 6 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment.



Fig. 134. Price \$5.00

No. 1, Fig. 75, as shown herewith, is the Double and Single Wheel Hoe form of No. 6 Combined and its work is described and illustrated on the preceding page. You walk upright and shove the tool ahead a step at a time, and with the tools set at the right position, you guide by the wheels and work at safe distance from the plants.



Fig. 75
Includes all tools shown at the right

Prices:

No. 1, complete with all tools, \$7.00

No. 3, with Side Hoes only, \$4.25



Can be changed in few minutes from double wheel, to Fig. 76 with single wheel, for working between the rows. This is the only wheel hoe that can be changed this way.



Fig. 76

Double Moldboard Plow, Fig. 170, has adjustable wings to open furrows of various widths. The wings can be removed.



Fig. 112
Price, \$0.60

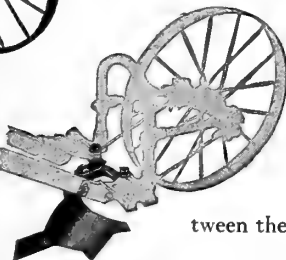


Fig. 82
Price, \$0.90

New Iron Age Garden Tool book sent on request.

Regular Bicycle Construction—steel pipe frame and steel wheels—latter are 16 inches in diameter; they ride the furrows and holes easily and carry the frame high enough to pass over 20-inch plants when cultivating astride the rows. Handles are adjustable for tall men or short boys.

You can cultivate ten times as often with this tool as with an old-fashioned hoe—also much better and safer.

Many attachments are furnished for special work. We show a few on this page.

Landside Plow, Fig. 82, plows good, deep furrow, following line of the wheel.

Double Weeder Attachment, Fig. 81, is used in connection with the side hoes, for destroying weeds in hard crust, which the hoes might not get alone.

Center Tooth, Fig. 112, breaks the ground between the center teeth, on Single Wheel Hoe.

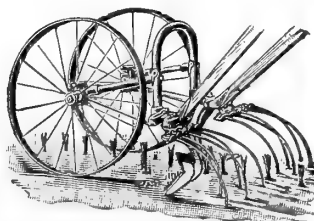


Fig. 81. Price per pair, \$1.10



Fig. 170. Price, \$1.40

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes

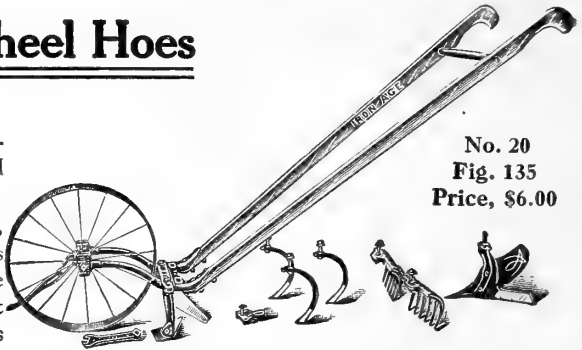
Are a large line, of many styles and combinations to suit every man's particular need and pocketbook.

No. 20, Fig. 135, is Single Wheel Hoe, with same style and same diameter wheel as on No. 1, with steel tube frame, and all the tools shown at the right of the machine. It does the same work as No. 1, except that it is not intended for use astride the row. The tools are adjustable on the frame wherever you want to use them. You can hoe safely, cultivate, weed and level ground with the rakes, open furrows and cover them, ridge growing crops, and use the machine as a plow in some soils.

In the view below, the man has a



No. 20. Ridging Celery



No. 20
Fig. 135
Price, \$6.00

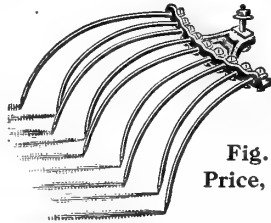


Fig. 84
Price, \$0.80

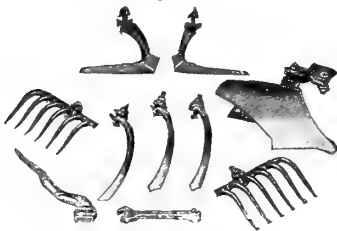
Single Weeder Attachment, Fig. 84, pulverizes the soil and destroys the small weeds just appearing. One or more teeth can be removed to permit working in narrow spaces.

celery patch, free from weeds, and properly ridged with this wheel hoe—all done in a short time. At the right, you will see the same machine operating as a drill and known as No. 15 **Combined Hill and Drill Seeder**. It is made by attaching No. 6 Hill and Drill Attachment, as shown on preceding page, to No. 20. As a drill it does the same work as No. 6 exactly. With a No. 4 Drill Attachment this machine will be known as No. 17 **Combined Drill and Single Wheel Hoe**, and will sow in continuous rows only. Each machine includes all of the working tools shown at the left and is sold complete or as drill only.



No. 15. Combined

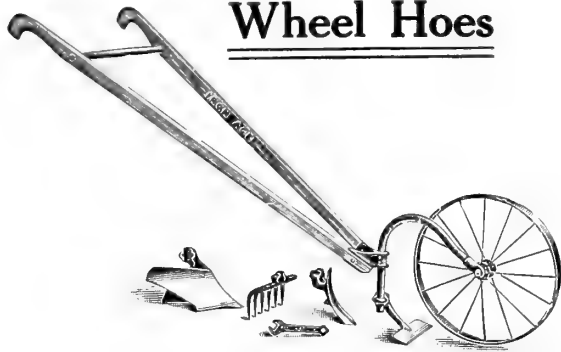
Price, No. 15, complete with all tools, \$11.00
No. 16, as Hill and Drill Seeder only, \$8.50



Get the
IRON AGE
Garden Tool
Booklet.
Mailed
on request.

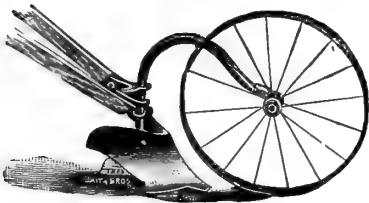
IRON AGE

Here is shown No. 12 Wheel Hoe, a low-priced machine but one that does thorough work. It is intended for use in the mechanic's, laborer's, or any small kitchen garden where it proves its ability to cut the provision bill in half, and produce more palatable food than in any other way. The tools include scuffle hoe, cultivating tooth, rake and landside plow. With the latter only, the machine becomes



No. 12. Price, \$3.50

No. 11 Wheel Plow, which is especially recommended to **poultrymen** as another means of keeping their chickens healthy. It takes but little work to stir the soil in your chicken yard, or turn under a few oats and let them

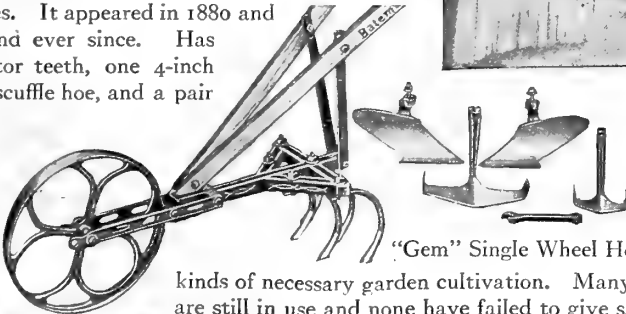


No. 11. Price, \$2.50

scratch for their feed.

"Gem" Single Wheel Hoe is the oldest of the Iron Age line of Wheel Hoes. It appeared in 1880 and has been in demand ever since. Has five steel cultivator teeth, one 4-inch and one 8½-in. scuffle hoe, and a pair of plows.

Has a steel and malleable frame in which tools can be adjusted for all



"Gem" Single Wheel Hoe Price, \$5.00

kinds of necessary garden cultivation. Many of the first of these tools are still in use and none have failed to give satisfaction.

"New Model" Seed Drill. This is another old favorite with market gardeners and others—we know of one of them owned in Danbury, Conn., that is 22 years old and still doing good work. Has exact regulation of the seed discharge through a perfect index which is always in view of the operator.

Flow of the seed can be stopped instantly. Steel opening plow, reversible and adjustable for depth. Special plows furnished, if needed.

New Model
Seed Drill
Price, \$8.00



Stirring the soil in the chicken yard

You should have the new
IRON AGE BOOKLET
giving full description
of each of these tools.

IRON AGE

Horse Hoes and Cultivators

No. 6, Fig. 100, represents one style. Can be furnished with or without expander lever, with plain or lever wheels or without wheel.

The long, high steel frame makes the tool run steady and clear of trash. Every tool in this line is light, yet strong and rigid—all are very simple in construction, compact and convenient.

The expander lever changes the tool instantly, while in motion, to any width within range. Works smoothly—gives you control of the tool for changes in the same and other rows.

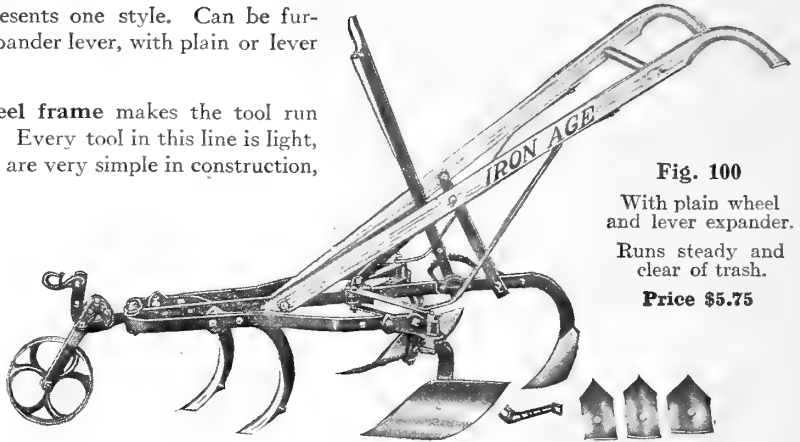


Fig. 100

With plain wheel and lever expander.

Runs steady and clear of trash.

Price \$5.75

Expands to 30 inches and closes to 14; as a cultivator will close to 11. Can be set to hoe, ridge, cover, etc.—the standards are reversible and adjustable at different angles.

Furrow Closing Attachment, Fig. 180, shows tooth and bracket to attach to each side of the frame for closing furrow which the rear teeth on each side leave next to the crop.

Hilling Attachment, Fig. 103, is used where higher ridging is wanted than regular side hoes can do. To apply remove four standards, attach one to the middle bar, and short standards of the hilling blades to the side bars.

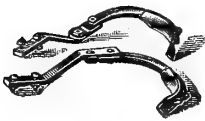


Fig. 180

Furrow-closing Attachment

Price \$1.25

No. 1 Combined Harrow and Cultivator. Has high frame and clean cut construction. Is adapted for many crops and two kinds of cultivation, as a harrow and as a cultivator.

The teeth are steel, diamond shaped, with small cultivator point forged on one end. They are adjustable for depth and angle.

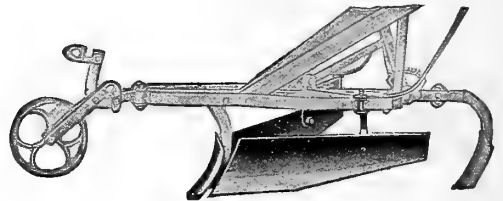


Fig. 103

Price, Attachment only, \$1.50

Range of cultivation. With lever expander as in Fig. 106, the tool opens to 34 inches and closes to 11. With plain expander cultivates 38 inches wide. For close work the operator can take off as many teeth as he thinks best.

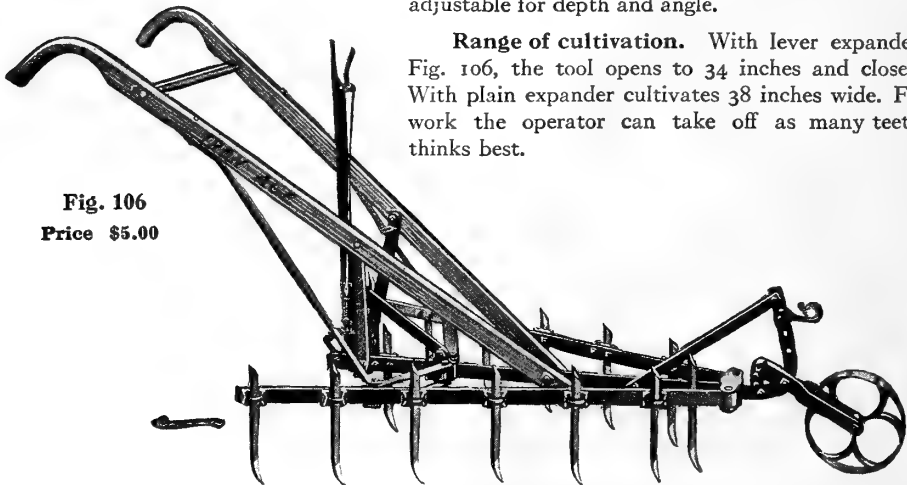


Fig. 106

Price \$5.00

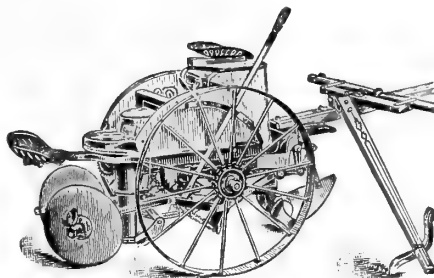
IRON AGE (Improved Robbins) Potato Planter

This is the only Planter that can plant 100 per cent. perfect, a seed piece in every space and one only. The boy on the rear seat earns \$5 to \$50 per acre for you in greater yield from a perfect stand.

Can plant any distance apart, correct spacing and perfect placing. Although you sow fertilizer at the same time, none of it touches the seed.

Handles all of the seed automatically but cannot injure any.

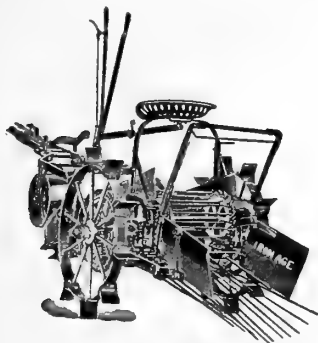
Takes many attachments, among others the corn, bean and pea attachment, which is very much appreciated by truck farmers.



No. 150 Elevator Potato Digger

Simple in construction, strong and compact, yet light in weight, and as light in draft as any digger can be. Has close adjustments, gives perfect separation except in crab grass and mud where we cannot always guarantee good work. Shaker gives uniform motion and the tines can be shaped to deliver in the center or at either side. Separate, removable bearings that are cheaply replaced, shifts in gear from the seat, the only one that does. Can be backed, can be kept over the row and can hold the plow at any depth, because the pole connections make it impossible for it to swing from side to side.

Ask for new Iron Age Planter and Digger booklets.



IRON AGE Barrel and Bucket Sprayers

No. 190 Horizontal Barrel Sprayer has the pump entirely outside of the barrel—it is easily got at, is not corroded, and is not slimy to handle. Has bronze ball valves and is easily repacked—no leather packing used. Handles all kinds of solutions, hot or cold.

Mounted on skids, securely fastened with adjustable hoops and can be placed in any wagon or cart, complete and ready for use as shipped.

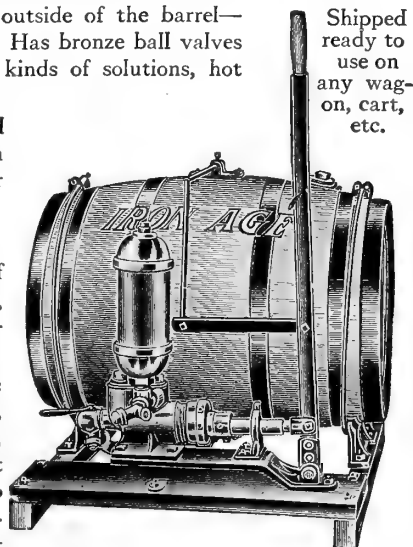
Will not tip on hillsides.

Furnished with one or two leads of hose, with 4-row attachment for field crops, with steel pipe or bamboo rod orchard attachment, as wanted.

No. 192 Bucket Sprayer. Just the one you want for home, small garden, bushes, poultry houses, wagons, windows, etc. Brass fittings only come in contact with solutions, valves easy to get at, no leather packing. Solution comes with downward stroke. Furnished with or without bucket attached.



No. 192. \$6.00



Shipped ready to use on any wagon, cart, etc.

No. 190. Horizontal, Price, \$18.00

If with one lead of hose, \$21.50

Ask for Special Booklet on Sprayers.

DOE'S IMPROVED PLOW

This plow is deservedly popular; owing to the position of the landside with the convex mouldboard, it turns a diamond shaped furrow, laying it very flat, covering up all grass, weeds, etc., without the use of a jointer. It is made of the best plow iron, in five sizes, suitable for one, two or three horses.



Prices and Capacity

No.	Furrow	Plain	With cutter	With wheel & cutter
E0	Furrowing.....	\$4.50		
E1	Large 1-Horse, 8 to 11 inches wide, 4 to 6 inches deep.....	5.25		
E2	Light 2-Horse, 11 to 13 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches deep.....	6.50	\$8.00	\$9.50
E3	Medium 2-Horse, 12 to 14 inches wide, 6 to 8 inches deep.....	7.50	9.00	10.50
E4	2 or 3-Horse, 12 to 15 inches wide, 6 to 8 inches deep.....	9.00	10.50	12.00

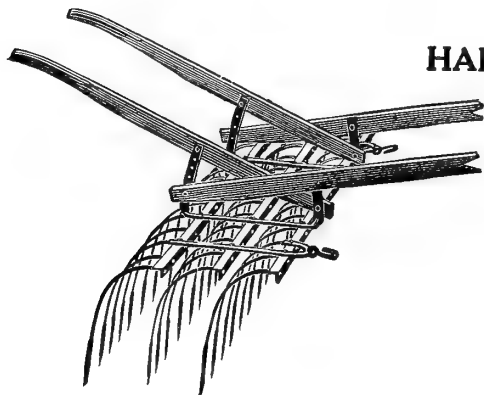
DIAMOND SWIVEL PLOWS

These plows are well and favorably known in New England and are strongly made of the best material obtainable. The mouldboards are steel and points are of chilled iron. The draft is light and they have the simplest and best Automatic foot latch used on any swivel plow. They are made in three sizes as follows:

No. A. Medium 2-Horse, furrow 5 to 7 in. deep, 11 to 14 in. wide, weight 130 lbs. Price \$13.00.

No. B. Light 2-Horse, furrow 4 to 6 in. deep, 8 to 10 in. wide, weight 126 lbs. Price \$12.00.

No. C. Light 1-Horse, furrow 3 to 5 in. deep, 7 to 8 in. wide, weight 85 lbs. Price \$8.50.



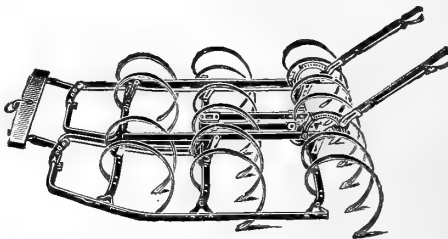
HALLOCK'S SUCCESS WEEDER

Teeth are separately removable. Handles and shafts adjustable. Teeth are made of flat spring steel (round at lower end). The frame is angle steel, giving the Weeder by far the best frame on the market. It weighs no more than wood and is, of course, better in every way. Each tooth is secured to the frame independently of the other, hence you can in about two minutes remove the teeth over the rows if you wish, and in some cases it is very desirable.

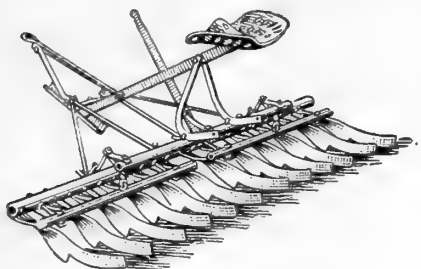
SYRACUSE SPRING TOOTH HARROWS

Frame bars of angle steel thoroughly protected by steel shoes. Frame bars raised at the rear inner ends, as shown in cut, giving free outlet to trash. Frame with small opening at front, absolutely preventing all loading at this point, so common in other makes. Tooth bars of channel steel, journaled in malleable brackets above the frame, which give the teeth high support and great range of adjustment for depth of cultivation and clearance. Springs of high carbonized steel without bolt holes, held in place by malleable holders, allowing separate adjustment when worn. Teeth instantly adjusted by levers to meet requirements of different soils. Central and direct draft without side motion, causing the ground to be thoroughly cut up and pulverized. Teeth at front and rear can be regulated to work at the same depth.

Prices: 1 Horse, 9 Teeth, \$9.00; 2 Horses, 15 Teeth, \$15.00.



ACME PULVERIZING HARROW



Is not a special tool, as some have supposed, but as its name implies, a general purpose harrow that will do the whole business, viz.: It will crush, cut, lift, turn, smooth and level, all in one operation.

While pre-eminently adapted for heavy, stubborn land, it can be adjusted by means of levers and runners to do perfect work on the lightest soil. The peculiar shape and arrangement of the Coulters insure the cutting over of the entire surface of the ground, and owing to the absence of spike, spring, or pointed teeth, there is little, if any, tendency to disturb sod or trash that has been turned under by the plow. It not only prepares a perfect seed bed, but will also cover seed in the best manner.

It will be observed that the Coulters all slope backwards, thus presenting the least possible resistance, and as they are beveled and ground to an edge, the draft is reduced to a minimum.

Being made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron, it is practically indestructible. Nothing but the Coulters can possibly wear, and these are readily replaced at a trifling cost.

The No. 23 illustrated is adapted to both light and heavy soils, having two gang bars and being therefore flexible. By means of braces attached to bars the No. 23 may be made into a rigid harrow. It is 6½ feet wide. A variety of sizes are made, working 3 feet to 13½ feet wide, adapted to small as well as large farms and to the orchard and garden.

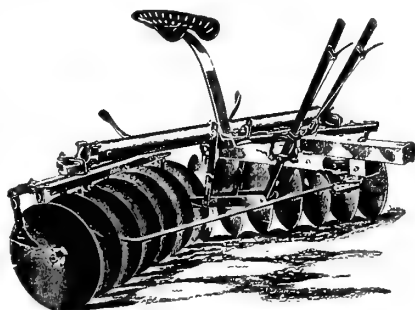
Prices: No. 23, 2 Horses, \$17.00; H, 1 Horse, \$14.00.

THE DANDY DISK HARROW

Is everything that its name implies, in the way of being the neatest, the simplest in construction, the *lightest running*, and at the same time the *strongest* and *most durable* Harrow made.

It has many advantages over the wood frame harrow and in addition will last longer. This harrow is made of steel angles, extra heavy cross-beam of steel tubing. No wood about it but the tongue and the hitch. While almost any disk harrow will do fair work under the most favorable circumstances, only the *best* will stand the test at all times and under all the various conditions of soil. We guarantee the Dandy to be equal to any work that it is possible for a disk harrow to do and do it *well*.

Price, \$22.00.

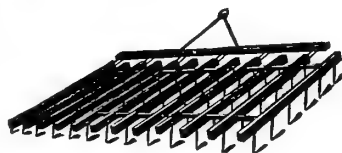


THE EUREKA SMOOTHING HARROW

We regard the "Eureka" as the best pattern of Smoothing Harrow in the market. The teeth are 9-16 round, and are attached to the side of bars by a malleable clasp, and are so arranged that by hitching to one end of the harrow the teeth pull slanting, as shown in the cut. By hitching to the other end, the teeth pull straight.

The teeth being convertible merely by change of hitch from perpendicular to slanting, it combines all the principles of two harrows in one. The superiority of having teeth in a slanting position is beyond doubt or question, as they cut and pulverize the soil thoroughly without clogging, leaving the trash under the soil.

Prices: 1 Horse, 2 Sections, \$11.00; 2 Horses, 3 Sections, \$14.00.



NEW ENGLAND CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE



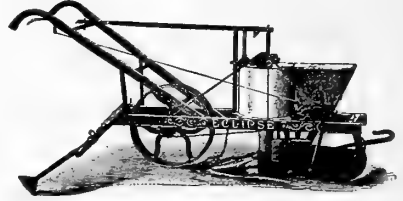
This is one of the most durable implements of its class on the market. The frames, shanks and lever are made from best quality spring steel; it has reversible steel points and oil-tempered adjustable steel wings. The machine can be changed instantly from a Cultivator to a Horse Hoe by simply removing three thumb nuts, lowering the wings, and turning the end teeth on top of the frame. By this arrangement all risk of mislaid parts is avoided.

Price, \$7.50.

ECLIPSE IMPROVED CORN PLANTER AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR

It is the only planter that will accurately distribute all commercial fertilizers, wet as well as dry, pulverized hen manure, plaster, ashes, etc., in given amounts per acre in hill, drill or check. The seed is deposited in the center of the furrow made by the plow, which is constructed with concave places on each side in front of seed gate. These form beads of moist earth which are cut off by knife edge just back of seed gate and fall on the seed. The fertilizer is then dropped on each side of the seed. The planter will drop in hills from 6 to 45 inches in distance. The marker attachment is simple and easily shifted from side to side. The spaces on the arm are marked with figures every two inches from 28 to 48 inches.

Price, \$20.00.



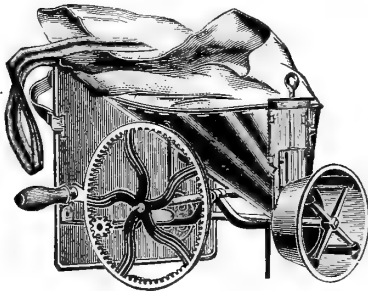
STEVENS FERTILIZER SOWER

This machine is in great demand in all sections of the country and has proved far superior to every other pattern for sowing lime, ashes, ground rock phosphate, and all commercial fertilizers, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 300 to 5000 pounds to the acre. Also sows rye, oats and barley, and that class of seeds. Special gauge for sowing grass seed. It is low down and easy to fill.

It is very light draft, even in soft land, as the wheels have tires 4 inches wide, also a ratchet hub which allows the turning of corners or completely around while in motion, or to back without throwing out of gear. Adjustable gauge attached to top of box so a uniform flow of fertilizer can be maintained. It is thrown in and out of gear by a lever operated by the foot.

All parts are well made and durable.

Sizes to sow 5 feet 10 inches, 8 feet 3 inches, and 10 feet wide. Prices on application.



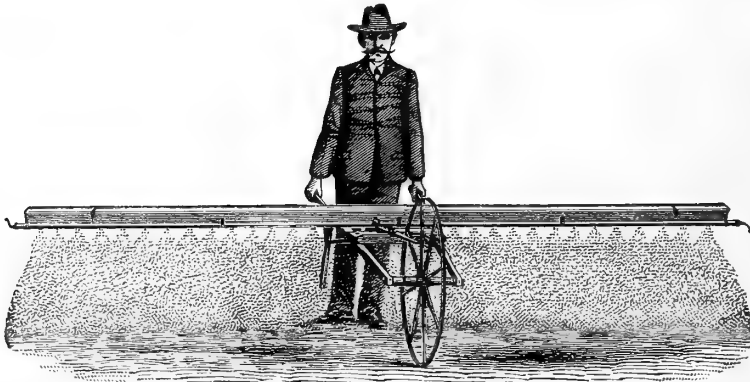
PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON SEED SOWER

For Sowing Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Grass Seed, Etc.

Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait, throwing out wheat a distance of forty feet wide. These machines are the acknowledged superior to all others of their class and by their use a saving of four-fifths the labor and one-third the seed can be effected. A person entirely unused to sowing by hand can use this machine with perfect success.

Price, \$3.50

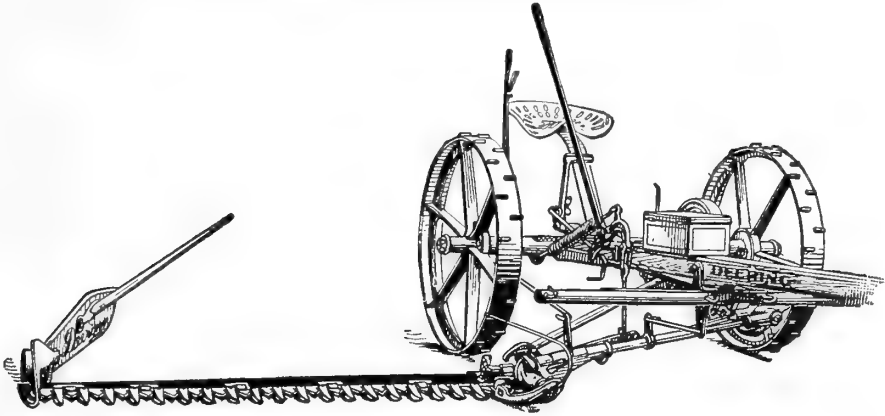
THE THOMPSON SEED SOWER



No farmer who sows grass seed can afford to be without this simple and effective machine. Quantity can be gauged from two to twelve quarts per acre. Sows twelve feet wide, and as accurately as a force feed drill. Runs light, weighs 40 lbs., will sow from fifteen to twenty acres per day; can be used in wet, dry or windy weather; it is made and finished in a superior manner.

Price, \$9.00.

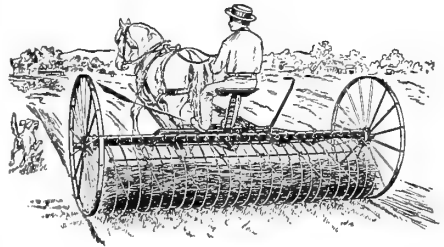
THE DEERING IDEAL MOWERS



One of the most valuable features of the Ideal Mower is its perfect foot-lift, by means of which the lifting lever is rarely called into use. The Deering foot-lift connects with a coil-spring which carries the weight of the bar and assists in raising it, besides doing away with side-draft which results from heavy pressure on the ground. By the use of the horizontal crank-shaft on the Deering Mower, all rocking or vibrating motion to the pitman is obviated, thus rendering unnecessary the use of the swivel connection which results in frequent breakages of the pitman and knife-head. The Deering pitman operates in a direct line without cramping, no matter how the cutter bar is tilted. It is made from the best second growth hickory, with couplings of forged steel. It is well protected by the drag-bar. A few of the many other good points of the Ideal Mowers are an adjustable drag-bar, spring-steel clips, steel wearing plates, serrated ledger-plates and a floating cutter-bar. Catalogue and prices on application.

DEERING IDEAL SELF-DUMP RAKE

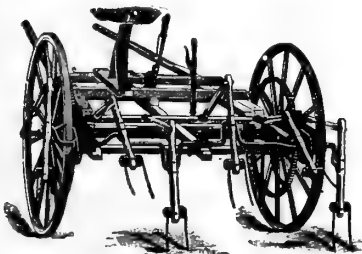
No rake has ever been built that is as simple in construction and operation as the Deering Ideal Rake. It is especially adapted for heavy bunching, as owing to the height at which the teeth are carried a larger windrow can be made than with any other rake. Its adjustments allow it to do clean work on side hills. A superior quality of steel clips each secure a number of rake teeth, leaving but few nuts to watch and tighten as compared with singly secured teeth. The Ideal Rake wheels are interchangeable, can be used on either side of the rake and are provided with renewable sleeves that can be replaced at small expense. The frame is of angle steel and the teeth are oil-tempered. Full descriptive catalogue of these rakes will be mailed on request.



McCORMICK MOWERS AND RAKES

We are agents for these goods and have the utmost confidence in them. They are in use throughout the whole world and have no superiors. Catalogue and prices on application.

THE "O. R. C." HAY TEDDER



The "O. R. C." Tedder is unexcelled for strength and durability, ease of draft and quality of work done. The Ground Wheels are closer together than on most Tedders, and this makes a stronger, better machine; better for working uneven ground, besides no hay is pressed down to the ground by the wheels—the outside teeth kick it up loose after the wheels pass over it. In a moment this Tedder can be changed from shafts for one horse to a pole for two horses. The forks are made of crucible steel, oil-tempered.



MYERS' O. K. SPRAY PUMP

For Hot, Cold or any Kind of Mixture. Has Mechanical Agitator, Solid Brass Ram Plunger, Ground Bevel Valve and Seat.

This pump is designed for ordinary orchard use, and, as will be seen by the cut, can be readily attached to any size of barrel in a minute's time; for that reason we sell it either with or without the barrel. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of solid brass tube with closed end which passes through a circular hemp packing which adapts it either for hot or cold mixtures. It has a brass valve seat. The pump is fitted with leads for hose, but no hose is furnished at price printed.

Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of 2½-in. steel tube. The handle is wrought steel, so as to enable the operator to get up a pressure of 200 pounds or more, if necessary.

We can furnish any length of hose desired at market prices.
Price of pump without barrel, \$12.00.

DEMING SIMPLEX BARREL SPRAY PUMP

Price with 12½-ft. Hose, Nozzle and Pole Connection, \$10.65.

The outfit shown in the accompanying cut makes a first-class orchard sprayer at a low cost. It has an adjustable base to fit the top or side of any barrel, in which the pump rests. The air chamber is large, insuring a constant stream.

The working parts are made of brass and the pump is provided with the best agitator on the market.

The cylinder being brass lined, the piston rod brass cased and the plunger and valve solid brass.

The discharge is provided with a Y connection, a tight cap being furnished for use in case but one section of hose is used.



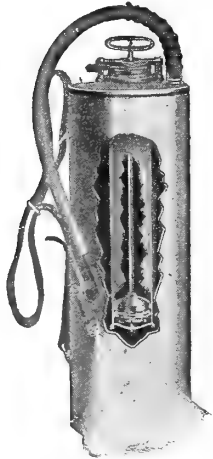
THE AUTO-SPRAY

A few strokes of plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for nine minutes. This means that the "Auto-Spray" can be charged in fifteen seconds, when it will work uninterruptedly long enough to spray a quarter-acre of Potatoes. The spray can be made to flow fast or slow by merely turning the cock of the nozzle, and it will throw either a cloud-like shower or a solid stream.

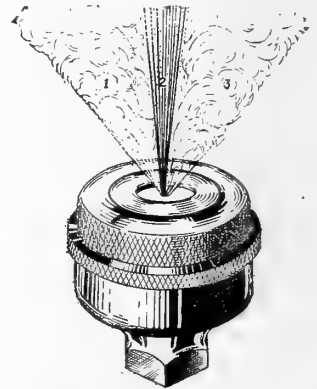
PRICES

"Auto-Spray," No. 1, galvanized tank.....	\$4.50
"Auto-Spray," No. 1, brass tank.....	6.75
Extension pipe, brass, two-foot length.....	.45

NON-CLOG ATOMIC NOZZLE



This nozzle is intended for use with all barrel pumps and power sprayers. It is made of cast bronze and has standard ¼-inch pipe thread, so will fit all connections of standard make. The Non-Clog Atomic Nozzle positively will not clog; it has been tested with sawdust. There is a removable wire screen through which all solution passes. By a simple adjustment the nozzle can be regulated to throw every graduation of spray from a solid stream to a fine spray 18 inches from the nozzle mouth. It is the best nozzle for all purposes and can be adapted to all conditions. Price, \$1.00.



THE "INCOMPARABLE BORDEAUX" SPRAY NOZZLE

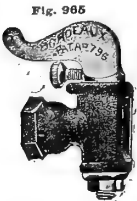
The "Bordeaux" Nozzle is the simplest and best combination spraying nozzle on the market. It throws a solid stream or a fan-shaped spray, adjustable to any fineness; is readily degorged by turning the cock handle. It will also throw a long distance coarser spray for spraying very large trees; or it may be shut off altogether—features possessed by no other spray nozzle.

Price, for ¼-in. pipe, as per illustration, 75c.

THE "DEMING-VERMOREL" SPRAY NOZZLE

The "Deming-Vermorel" is an improvement on the Vermorel Nozzle. It is very simple in construction and throws a finer spray than any nozzle in use.

Price, for ¼-in. pipe, as per illustration, 75c.



THE PERFECT SUCCESS SPRAY PUMP

This pump is furnished with the improved combination foot rest bucket clamp and bail holder.

The outfit is a most excellent one for ordinary use in the garden, vineyard or orchard and for washing windows, or the application of whitewash.

The combination bucket clamp and foot rest enables the operator to have the pump and bucket clamped together as one outfit with the bail standing upright.

It has a large air chamber and throws a continuous stream either in a spray or solid. It is provided with a Bordeaux Nozzle and four feet discharge hose.

Price \$4.35.

THE "UNIVERSAL SUCCESS" WHITEWASH SPRAYER

This sprayer has Brass Cylinder, Brass Ball Valves, Malleable Handle, Detachable Brass Pump and an agitator for keeping the liquid stirred. The tank is galvanized and holds five gallons.

It is useful for applying the insecticides which do not affect iron, and is a successful outfit for disinfecting poultry houses, stables, etc.

This pump is furnished with a Bordeaux Nozzle, which is ideal for white-washing work.

Price, complete as illustrated, \$7.50.



SPRAYING ATTACHMENTS

Nozzle Coupling and Hose Stock. Has $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread which fits all our nozzles. Opposite end for $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose. Price, 25c.

Nozzle and Hose Coupling. Will fit $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. male hose coupling. Has $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread on small end to fit our spray nozzles. Price, 30c.

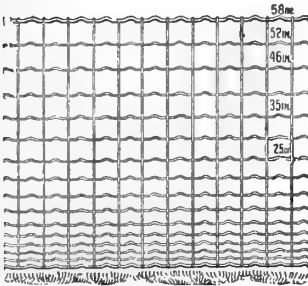
Brass Elbow. For underspraying. Fits any of our nozzle connections. Has $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread. Price, 25c.

Double Spraying Attachment. For two nozzles. Price, 50c.

Gas Pipe Extensions, 8 ft. Fitted for nozzle and nozzle coupling. Price, 50c.

Extension Pole Holder. For connecting pole with nozzle coupling, where pipe extension is not used. Price, 25c.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE



You get in the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry and Garden Fence that "Perfect" galvanizing and the "Perfect" electrically welded joint and "Perfect" workmanship, and above all a certainty of "Perfect" satisfaction if you use it. We know that it is close enough at the bottom to keep in the smallest chicks, and you need no top or bottom boards. Notice the heavy wire on the top and bottom (No. 10 wire); that explains it. Notice the spacing between the horizontal wires; nothing can get through the lower strands; and as the spaces get wider they are too far from the ground for chickens to get through. Surely it is a "Perfect" Fence, the best on the market, and the price extremely reasonable. The best, strongest, neatest, most durable. It is in a class of its own. The only electrically welded poultry and garden fence. Spacings between strands from bottom to top, in inches, are $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, 2, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 6. Stay wires, 6 inches apart.

PRICE PER ROLL OF 10 RODS EACH

Height 36 in.....	\$4.40	Height 52 in.....	\$5.50
Height 46 in.....	5.00	Height 58 in.....	5.75

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" SPECIAL POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE

Same as above, except wires are one size lighter. The very best value ever offered in the very best grade of fence on the market is in the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Special Poultry and Garden Fence. Just think of it! A good substantial fence, chicken tight, good enough for stock, top and bottom wires No. 11, all other wires No. 14. It is the neatest, prettiest, strongest, best cheap poultry fence on the market.

PRICE PER ROLL OF 10 RODS EACH

Height 46 in.....	\$4.15	Height 52 in.....	\$4.50
Height 58 in.....			\$4.80

STANDARD AND RELIABLE POULTRY SUPPLIES

We have omitted the prices of Foods in large quantities, as prices, especially of grains, fluctuate continually. For a complete list of our extensive line of Poultry Supplies ask for our Poultry Supply Catalogue. It's free.

FOODS

- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Chick Food.** A complete food for young chicks. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Developing Food.** For hastening the growth of young stock. 5 lbs. 15c., 10 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. 65c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Scratching Food.** An ideal grain mixture. 5 lbs. 15c., 10 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. 65c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Growing Food.** For fattening young stock for broilers and roasters. 5 lbs. 15c., 10 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. 65c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Wet Mash.** A regular food for egg production. 5 lbs. 15c., 10 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. 65c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Dry Mash.** The most successful poultrymen keep this food before the poultry all the time. 5 lbs. 15c., 10 lbs. 30c., 25 lbs. 65c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Beef Scraps.** 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.50.
- I. X. L. (P. S. Co.'s) Egg Maker.** Insures larger egg production. 42-oz. pkg. 25c., 25-lb. pail \$2.00.
- Short Cut Alfalfa.** Excellent green food for Winter and early Spring. 5 lbs. 20c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.15.
- Mealed Alfalfa.** To be mixed with mash food. 5 lbs. 20c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- Bone (Mealed).** The use of Ground Bone tends to keep fowls in good health and materially aids laying hens. 20c. pkge., 25 lbs. 63c., 50 lbs. \$1.25.
- Buckwheat.** For pigeons and young poultry. Market price.
- Beef Scraps (Cyphers).** 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 40c., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.10.
- Hulled Oats.** Market price.
- Hemp Seed.** Largely used for feeding birds and pigeons. Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.25.
- Kaffir Corn.** Excellent poultry and pigeon food. Qt. 10c., pk. 50c., bus. \$1.50.
- Grit (Mann's Crystal).** Pkg. 10c., 25 lbs. 25c., 50 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. 65c.
- Oyster Shell.** Pkg. 10c., 25 lbs. 25c., 50 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. 75c.
- Peas (Canada Field).** Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.25.
- Sunflower Seed.** Qt. 10c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.
- Full Nest Egg Food (Cyphers).** Try it and get more eggs. 42-oz. pkg. 25c., 25-lb. pail \$2.00.
- Egg Maker (Lee's).** A standard and reliable preparation. 2½-lb. pkg. 25c., 25-lb. pail \$2.00.
- Charcoal (Granulated or pulverized).** Pkg. 10c., 10 lbs. 40c., 25 lbs. 75c., 50 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$1.75.
- Millet.** Excellent for little chicks. Qt. 10c., 5 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$2.00.

AMATITE ROOFING



This roofing consists of two sheets of wool felt, saturated with pure coal tar.

These are cemented together with straight-runs coal tar pitch. The wearing surface is supplied by covering the side to be exposed to the weather with a specially prepared bituminous compound, into which while hot is embedded a uniform and even layer of "Amatite," the new non-conductive stone surface. It is then passed between heavy rollers, making a smooth and compact sheet of most attractive appearance.

"Amatite" is water, wind and weather proof, and a fire retardant and requires no painting or repairing and is a decided improvement on any other ready roofing on the market. It requires no skilled mechanic to lay it; any man can do the work by following the instructions which come with each roll. It is put up in rolls 32 inches wide, containing 110 square feet, sufficient to cover 100 square feet of surface. Included in the roll are the nails and cement for laps. Price, per roll, \$2.00.

LYTHOID ROOFING

Lythoid roofing does not run in hot weather. It does not pull and break in cold weather. It does not swell and wrinkle all over your roof and crack. It does stay where it is put.

Lythoid does not require painting for five years.

Lythoid can be easily applied by anyone; the only things required are a knife and a hammer. Rolls are 36 inches wide, containing 108 square feet of material, enough to cover one square (a square is 10 by 10 feet). Included in the roll are the tins, nails and cement.

Price, 1-ply Lythoid roofing, per 108 sq. ft., \$2.25.

CYPHERS INSURABLE INCUBATORS

Cyphers incubators, since first introduced, have borne an unequalled reputation so far as the fire risk is concerned, as established by the affidavits of agents and salesmen and as confirmed by the records of the insurance companies; therefore, the standard type of incubator manufactured by this company fared well at the hands of the mechanical and consulting engineers. Nevertheless, they wished to make doubly sure of safety in the use of even the standard Cyphers, hence saw fit to require minor changes in the location and insulation of the heater, and to require the adoption of a method of fire-proofing the heater end of the standard Cyphers in such manner as would accomplish the following important results:

No. 1. So that fire from the oil flame (or lamp) "cannot communicate to the incubator case."

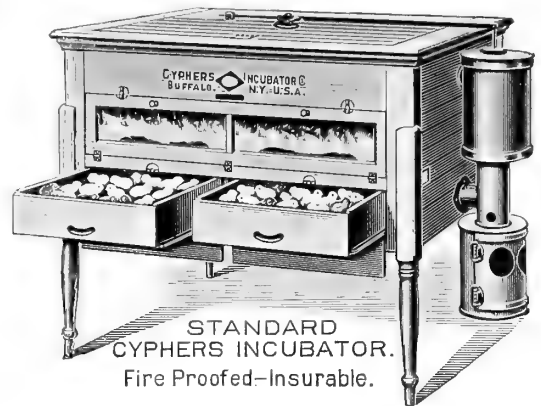
No. 2. "So that oil cannot drip from the lamp, nor fire communicate therefrom to the floor of the room in which the incubator is operated."

No. 3. So that the lamp "cannot be filled without removal from the incubator" or lamp support.

No. 4. So that the lamp "cannot be accidentally jarred or dislodged" from the support.

No. 5. So that the lamp "will at all times be held in proper position and alignment" with the heat flue to heater.

No. 6. So that the lamp can be "readily removed and replaced by the operator without spilling of oil."



CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

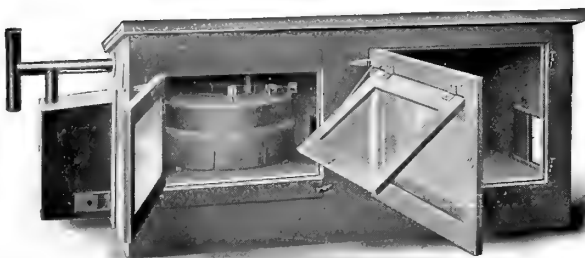
Is the first in the world to build incubators and brooders that meet the requirements of the associated fire insurance interests and is the first company in the history of the poultry business to be granted labels by the fire underwriters, covering inspected and approved incubators and brooders that have satisfactorily stood the test and met the requirements of their expert engineers. Label No. 1 for "Inspected Incubator" and label No. 1 for "Inspected Brooder" have been issued to Cyphers Incubator Company. No two labels issued for incubators and no two labels issued for brooders are to have the same number.

This means that every incubator and every brooder that bears the fire underwriters' official label must be one that has been inspected and approved by representatives of the Underwriters' Laboratories (Inc.).

PRICES

No. 0, 70 hen eggs, 56 duck eggs.....	\$15.00
No. 1, 144 hen eggs, 112 duck eggs.....	22.00
No. 2, 244 hen eggs, 200 duck eggs.....	32.00
No. 3, 390 hen eggs, 300 duck eggs.....	38.00

CYPHERS FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS

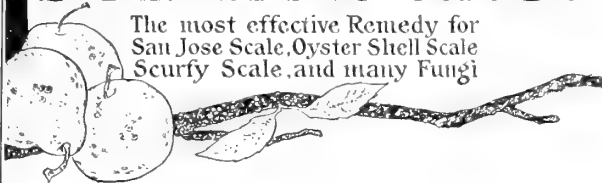


Cyphers Incubator Company has designed a line of improved brooders that embody the most advanced ideas known to date in brooder construction. They are built to do the work required of them, cost price being treated as of secondary importance. These brooders are based on many years of practical experience and not only are fireproofed and insurable, but are claimed by the manufacturers to be the best designed, the most durable, the most convenient and the most efficient indoor and outdoor individual brooding devices thus far invented and placed on the market.

PRICES

Style A, outdoor, size 32 x 32 inches.....	\$12.50
Style B, outdoor, size 32 x 62 inches.....	16.50
Style C, outdoor (double-walled), size 32 x 62 inches.....	18.50
Style D, indoor, size 32 x 32 inches.....	11.50
Adaptable hover, for home-made brooders.....	8.50

STERLINGWORTH LIME AND SULPHUR WASH



The most effective Remedy for
San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale
Scurfy Scale, and many Fungi

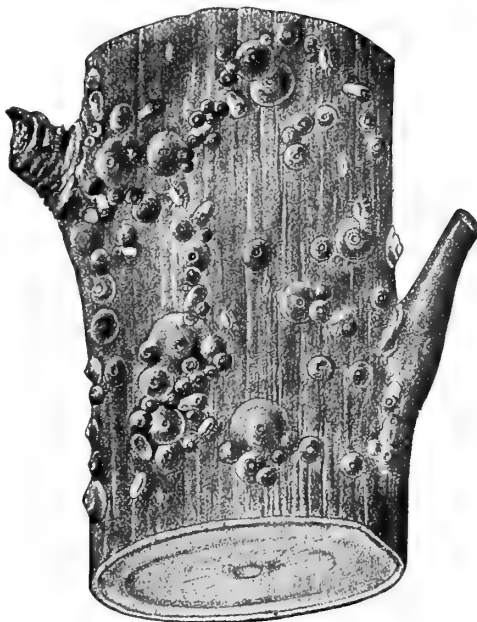


SAN JOSE SCALE (pronounced Sān Hō-Say') is the worst pest of the twentieth century. *It was first discovered in this country in California, in 1873. The term San José scale is derived from the valley of that name where it was first located. It must have been prevalent some time previous to the year mentioned, as it was then well distributed in the section where it was found.

The first description of the insect was written by Professor Comstock in 1880. In recognition of its capacity for serious mischief he called it *Aspidiotus perniciosus*. The Pernicious Scale has been suggested as a common name, but has not been generally accepted, and it is doubtful if another name, "The Chinese Scale," proposed by the Department of Agriculture will displace the one by which it has been known for so many years.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to where this insect originated. It was successively reported as having been introduced from Chili, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and Japan; but recent investigations by Dr. Marlatt, of Washington, seem to prove quite conclusively that the original home of the San José scale is in China.

In the East the scale was first discovered in the grounds of Dr. C. H. Hedges, of Charlottesville, Va., in 1893.

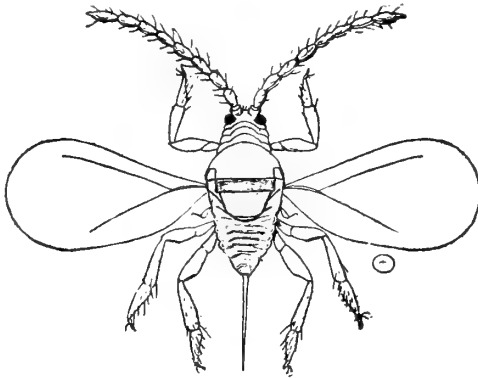


San José Scale on Twig, Enlarged Five Times.—After Atwood

*The authorship of this matter relating to the history of the San José Scale, by Prof. A. E. Stene, Entomologist, Board of Agriculture, State of Rhode Island, is acknowledged, and thanks are hereby tendered for kind permission given to use same.

The infestation was investigated, and the introduction was quite definitely traced to two New Jersey nurseries, which in 1886 or 1887, in an endeavor to secure a curculio-proof plum, had imported a number of plum trees from the San José district in California. These nurseries, probably without knowing what a serious pest they were distributing, scattered it broadcast in various localities in the Eastern United States. It soon got into other nurseries, and at the time of its discovery in 1893, as subsequent investigation proved, it had become established in a large number of different places in the various states. Since then, and until the inspection laws became generally enacted in the different states, while some of the nurseries took pains to send out only clean stock, the scale was still further disseminated into almost every state in the Union by ignorant or irresponsible nurserymen and others dealing in shrubs and trees liable to be infested.

Recent legislation has put a partial check upon the continued distribution, but the scale has now been so far scattered that all hope of ever exterminating it has gone, and all that can be done is to check its ravages and reduce the damage from it to a minimum. The full grown scale is about the size of a pin-head, round in shape and grayish-brown in color.



Male San José scale insect, greatly enlarged.—After Howard, U.S. Dept. of Agr., Bur. of Ento.

It attacks bark, leaves and fruit. The part seen is not the insect, but the shell or scale which covers it.

If the scale be lifted by knife or pin-point, an orange-yellow speck may be seen, beneath which is the insect. Each female produces in June or July, three hundred to five hundred young, which are born alive. The young feed on the sap of the bark, on which it rests, by means of its beak. They mature and produce young in about a month.

It is estimated that a single female produces upwards of three billion insects in a single year. Do not neglect your trees if infested with this pest, for it will quickly and surely kill them if not destroyed. If in an infested area, take protective measures against infection. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and costs less money and time.

Oyster Shell Scale and Scurfy Scale are also prevalent and destructive. STERLINGWORTH LIME AND SULPHUR WASH destroys these also.

*When a tree first becomes infested and there are only a few scales present, detection is extremely difficult even for the experienced entomologist. To those inexperienced in the use of the magnifying glass, detection is more or less difficult until the tree becomes quite thoroughly infested, at least, in places. Close observers will probably notice quite readily with their naked eyes the bright yellow little insects which crawl around throughout the summertime and autumn until frosts set in. The

*We are indebted to Prof. A. Edward Stene, Entomologist, Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture, who has had a very extensive experience in fighting scales, for this information on detecting them.

light-colored scales about the diameter of a common pin which have just settled down, as well as somewhat larger and darker scales about the size of a small pin-head, may perhaps also be observed against the smooth bark on young wood. When the bark becomes quite thoroughly covered with the scales it assumes a rather rough, scurfy appearance of an ashy-gray color. When rubbed with the hand, or, better, with the thumb-nail, a yellowish liquid appears, due to the crushing of hundreds of insects. This liquid gives a greasy feeling to the bark where it has been rubbed. On very young wood, especially if of a bright greenish color, the scale will be surrounded by a reddish discoloration. This is true also on fruit, and of course it shows best on green fruit and on light-colored varieties. Care must be used, however, not to confuse the red spots formed by fungous diseases, such as *Entomosporium maculatum*, with those of the scale.

If the outer bark, even though dark and showing no discoloration, be stripped off so as to disclose the inner green-colored portion, this will also be found discolored in the same way as described above, if the scale is present.

The orchardist should by all means possess and learn to use a small magnifying glass. It will help him greatly in detecting the scale. One can be purchased for about fifty cents, suitable for all practical purposes.

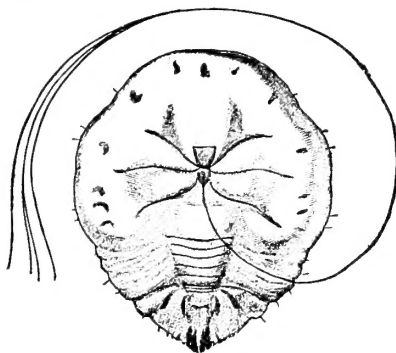
When trees are badly infested with San José or Oyster Shell Scale, they should be sprayed thoroughly twice, once during the late fall and once in the spring. One gallon of STERLINGWORTH CONCENTRATED LIME AND SULPHUR WASH makes ten to twelve gallons of spraying solution of the proper strength for use against scale during the spring.

Agricultural Experiment Stations have recommended the use of Lime and Sulphur mixtures in preference to all other scale-killing fluids, because cheap and effective, and because it has no bad accumulative effect on the trees as do oil sprays. Many authorities state that trees repeatedly sprayed with oil sprays are injured and sometimes killed.

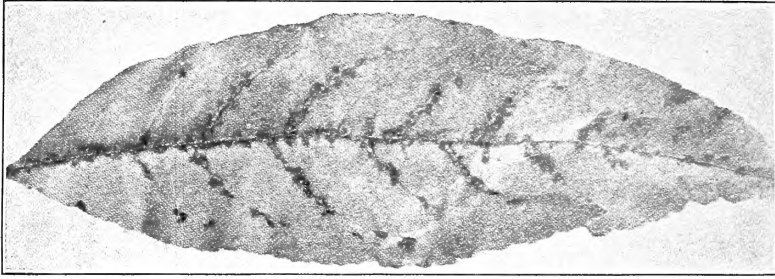
The usefulness of this preparation as a fungicide makes it of special value. In many sections it has replaced Bordeaux Mixture and other copper sprays, as it can be used strong enough to control fungi without fruit or foliage injury.

It is especially valuable against fungi on peach, pear, plum and other stone fruit trees on which Bordeaux is many times injurious. The use of both Bordeaux and Lime and Sulphur is unnecessary.

STERLINGWORTH LIME AND SULPHUR WASH as a fungicide prevents such fungous diseases as Peach Leaf-Curl, Ground and Bitter Rot, Smuts, Scabs, Leaf Spot, etc., and is valuable as a wash for the trunks of orchard and shade trees, where it acts as a repellent of many insect pests and prevents their ascending to the branches.



Underside of female scale insect, showing proboscis or sucking tube. Greatly enlarged.—After Howard U.S. Dept. of Agr., Bur. of Ento.



Peach leaves showing scales along the veins. Del. Exp. Sta.

It may be used as an insecticide against the Caterpillar and Canker Worm, the larvae of the Codlin Moth and Bud Moth and other pests that remain in a dormant state in the winter on the bark.

Quantities from two quarts to two gallons to fifty gallons of water are recommended for Fungi, Rust, Rot, Scab and kindred diseases.

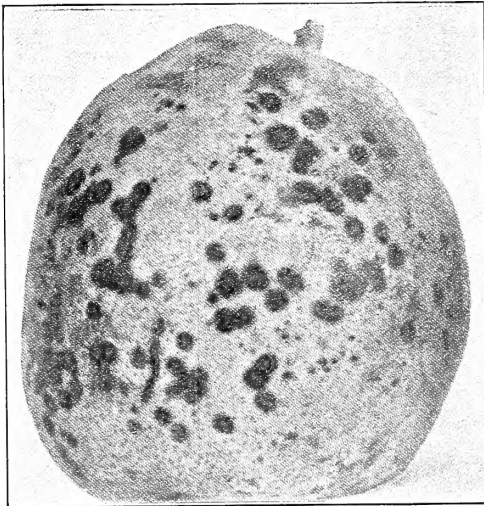
We offer STERLINGWORTH LIME AND SULPHUR WASH with the full assurance that there is not a better or more scientifically prepared preparation of its kind on the market.

Our facilities for producing are ample and our care in the selection of proper materials is unremitting, and every lot is tested before being shipped. It contains thirty-two to thirty-four per cent. combined Sulphur and Lime in solution (Poly Sulphides of Calcium) at 32

degrees Beaume, which is the maximum amount of Lime and Sulphur that will remain in solution under the varying conditions it is used. It is free from sediment, will not clog in spraying, and of a beautiful clear cherry color.

It is ready for use by simply adding cold water. No heating is necessary. Your dealer will supply this mixture upon request.

Guaranteed to comply with all Federal and State laws governing its sale and manufacture.



Duchess pear affected with Pear Leaf Blight (*Entomosporium maculatum*.) Del. Exp. Sta.

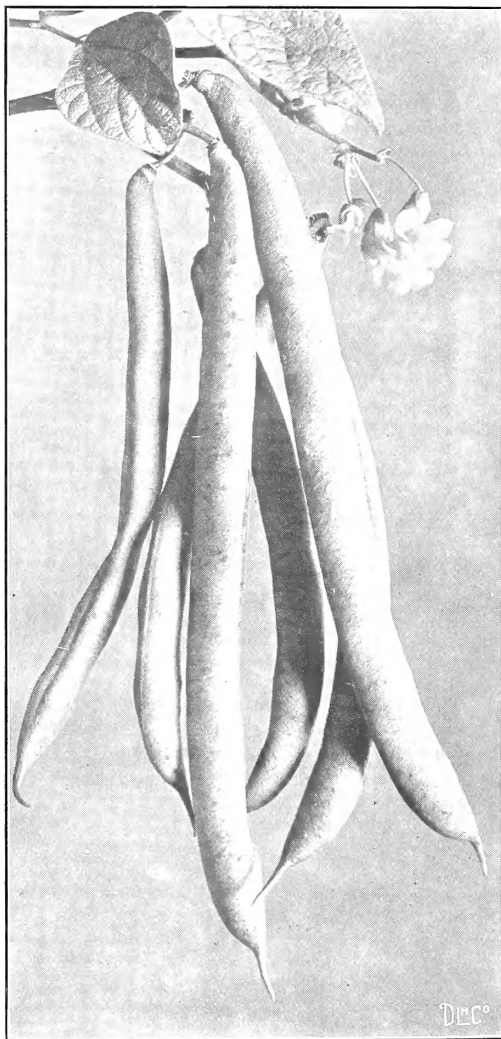
10 gallon jacket cans, \$4.00; 25 gallon kegs, \$6.50; 50 gallon barrels, \$12.00.

PRICES: 1 qt. can, 30 cents; 1 gallon can, 75cents; 5 gallon jacket cans, \$2.25;

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